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FURTHER DETAILS OF DASCALESCU CEMA SPEECH

AU141413 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jun 82 p 5

[Speech by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at Budapest CEMA meeting on 8 June 1982]

[Excerpts] The CEMA session is taking place this year at an important stage of building the new social system in CEMA member countries.

As far as Romania is concerned, the Seventh 5-Year Plan drawn up on the basis of the 12th party congress directives envisages -- as an objective target -- a further increase in the forces of production and Romania's transition to a new development stage: from a developing socialist country to a medium-developed socialist country. The guidelines set forth by the 12th party congress have been reconfirmed and deepened by the recent enlarged RCP Central Committee plenum which adopted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech on the stage of building socialism in our country and on theoretical, ideological and educational-political questions as the party's programmatic document.

We place special stress on more forcefully developing our country's energy sources, the raw material basis, and at the same time, on the more rapid progress of agriculture -- as one of the major branches of the Romanian economy. We allocate important investments to those sectors in order to ensure a better balance and a more lasting basis for further increasing the overall national economy.

We guide ourselves by the 12th RCP Congress decisions according to which Romania gives priority, within its foreign relations, to developing cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with neighboring countries, and with the CEMA member countries. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the recent plenum, economic cooperation among the CEMA member countries plays an important role. Considering the share the socialist countries have in the world economy, one can state that today they have the possibility of resolving -- within this cooperation -- many problems of socioeconomic development and of socialist construction, and improving the people's well-being.

The report presented by the Executive Committee at this session broadly depicts a number of achievements recorded in developing mutual cooperation among the CEMA member countries. A number of production capacities which were built in cooperation have been commissioned. The activity of signing and preparing new conventions which follow from the long-term special cooperation programs has continued. Programs of measures and other documents regarding the orientation of multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation in 1981-85 and up to 1990 have been drawn up or are being drawn up in such fields as machine-building, microprocessor technology, color television and so forth.

Considering the complex problems our countries are facing in the current world economic situation, our party's Central Committee plenum assessed that within CEMA such a stage has been reached that it is necessary, as an objective requirement, to improve its activity and broaden multilateral cooperation in all fields among its member countries by resolutely proceeding from ensuring the independent development of each national economy.

In connection with the points on the agenda, I would like to refer primarily to implementing the convention on production sharing and specialization in production, and on mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear powerplants. Our interest for active cooperation in that field proceeds from a recent decision by the RCP Central Committee regarding the development of our country's energy potential up to 1990 which, within the framework of an extensive complex of measures, envisages that the construction of nuclear powerplants in Romania should be accelerated. For this purpose it has been recommended that a nuclear powerplant be built with three electrical power groups of VVER-1000 type reactors, of which at least one group should be commissioned by 1990. We are convinced that in that field we will be able to achieve close and fruitful cooperation with the other countries participating in that convention, primarily with the Soviet Union. We base ourselves in this respect on the fact that Romanian industry possesses modern production capacities and qualified cadres for important participation in that cooperation.

We want to express satisfaction with the conclusion of intergovernmental conventions on multilateral cooperation in the field of microprocessors and industrial robots. We believe that after the signing of those conventions, it is necessary to immediately and thoroughly organize cooperation among the countries concerned on the basis of direct contracts at the level of the given organizations in those countries, within the framework of which concrete conditions should be agreed upon on cooperation among the partners.

At the same time, it is important that when applying those conventions and in the relations that will be established, the possibilities of each partner should be taken into consideration, and one should effectively proceed from the principle of mutual assistance and especially of assisting less developed countries, while participation efforts and the results of cooperation should be equitably distributed -- according to the criterion of the volume of production and exports achieved by each participant.

In this spirit we want to participate in cooperation with other CEMA member countries in the field of color television production, and the technological endowment of that production, and in ensuring the necessary equipment for studios. The Romanian delegation agrees with the provisions in this respect included in the draft decision of the session, and with adopting the respective cooperation programs. It has been empowered to sign the governmental conventions on multilateral cooperation in those fields.

The experience gained by the CEMA member countries show the need and usefulness of coordinating national plans as a primary method of organizing mutual cooperation. Proceeding from the directives on each country's socioeconomic development adopted by the congresses of the communist and workers parties, the coordination of plans permits us to uncover concrete cooperation ventures and to establish the basic components for further increasing the volume of trade exchanges during 5-year plan periods.

In this respect, the coordination of plans will contribute to a greater extent to the constant and efficient growth of the national economies. Thus, the Romanian delegation agrees with adopting the program on coordinating the economic plans of the CEMA member countries in 1986-90 and with the appropriate provisions of the session's draft decision.

As for the graph presented in the program, we believe that the activity of planning bodies of our countries, as well as that of the appropriate CEMA bodies devoted to coordinating plans, must be so planned that the program deadlines should be viewed as the limit of a deadline, and whenever they are exceeded it is obviously to the advantage of the countries concerned and of mutual cooperation. At the same time, we believe that the efficiency of the plan coordination activity and its use for the national planning activity will continue to depend on a very precise establishment of cooperation ventures, and on a detailed agreement on mutual deliveries of goods for the next 5-year plan. We also believe that it would be in the interest of the planned development of cooperation among our countries that in coordinating plans and in long-term agreements, one should also include traditional exchanges of goods which are currently traded on the basis of freely convertible currencies.

In connection with completing plan coordination with all interested countries agreeing on the economic policy, the Romanian side believes, as it has also done at other meetings of our organizations, that that activity must be oriented toward giving an impetus to cooperation in the field of material production on the basis of respect for the principles and norms guiding our overall cooperation. It should concern chosen types of products, especially in the fields of fuel, energy, raw materials, machines, very complex modern equipment and other needed products.

To ensure proper cooperation, it is very important that it should take place within a stable framework on the basis of 15-20 year agreements envisaging concrete conditions and firm obligations. In defining the direction of the future economic development in this manner, we have created an even more appropriate framework for coordinating plans within 5-year plan periods.

The requirements of strengthening solidarity among all socialist countries and for increasing their contribution to the policy of peace, detente and cooperation require broader economic cooperation among all countries building the new social system. At the same time, in the RCP's opinion, socialist countries hold an important place in the general efforts for achieving the major targets of developing a stable and balanced world economy. Life has demonstrated that there is a single world economy, a more and more interdependent economy. The economy of the socialist countries and that of the capitalist countries are part and parcel of the world economy, and the problems that emerge in the world economy, including the economic crisis, reflect in one or another form in those countries. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We believe that it is necessary for all countries to show great responsibility and to act together to surmount the economic crisis and the grave problems in the world economy by achieving a new international economic order and a powerful spirit for the developing countries."

The increasing interdependence between countries with different social systems leads to the conclusion that an active and broad cooperation among all world countries is a basic requirement for peoples' general progress and for security and peace. In response to that requirement, the CEMA member countries are developing -- on the basis of bilateral relations -- broad economic relations with all world countries, irrespective of social system. They also have the possibility to promote their multilateral cooperation with third countries, especially with the developing countries, in numerous fields of the economy.

EX-NATO SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON MBFR PLANS

AU111209 Prague PRACE in Czech 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Undated PRACE interview in Berlin with Imelda Ferrept, ex-secretary in NATO Brussels Headquarters: "NATO Is Fomenting With the 'Soviet Threat'"]

[Text] We met Imelda Ferrept in the international press center in Berlin. The Western press used to spread all kinds of fabrications about this woman with an agreeable smile. Some 2 years ago, after Imelda's sudden disappearance from NATO Headquarters in Brussels where she was working in the international secretariat, newspapers wrote something about a "secret abduction." Other newspapers claimed that she had suffered a nervous breakdown and had committed suicide. Still other newspapers, in turn....

"I took this step deliberately," says Imelda Ferrept, herself countering all doubts and conjectures. "I served for 10 years in the army, 7 of them in NATO. I worked in the French bureau of that organization's international secretariat, which translates secret documents, decisions, reports, protocols and other materials of the NATO Council into French. I used to transcribe many important documents marked 'secret.' I saw with my own eyes that the United States and NATO are preparing a new world war."

Question: In the course of preparations for the Brussels missile decision, a great deal was being written in the West about the "extraordinary Soviet armament," with NATO data used as a reference...?

Ferrept: "You are surely aware that the fabrication about this threat literally forces NATO to manipulate figures and to present ever new, increasingly higher figures about the socialist countries' military potential. NATO would otherwise be unable to justify before the public its feverish pursuit of armaments and preparations for war. Frequently these figures are sheer invention and have no foundation. They simply overwhelm people with such figures to misinform and intimidate them. For example, they start talking about 5 or 10 Soviet ships and after a week Luns changes the figure to 20 and, moreover, adds to it the number of submarines. Then the figure is changed again. They anticipate that confronted with such distorted figures, the ordinary person will become frightened and will start to believe in the 'threat from the East.'

"I also worked with a number of documents about NATO's plans at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. It transpired from them that by manipulating figures, which was planned in advance, NATO strove to obtain superiority for itself at the talks.

"The NATO data about the potential of the socialist countries' armed forces are wide of the mark. Incidentally, that is confirmed also by recent studies of important and respected Western institutes engaged in research into the problems of peace and conflict situations."

Question: What can you say about NATO's plans at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe?

Ferrept: "It clearly transpired from all documents I had the opportunity to see that NATO, and the United States and the FRG in particular, are not at all interested in significantly reducing the military confrontation in Central Europe on the basis of the two sides' equal security. NATO is slowing down the adoption of concrete national commitments, surrounding the Vienna talks with a smokescreen and impeding them by submitting to the sociaist countries unfeasible demands. The documents bear a clear testimony that NATO is conducting the talks only to obtain unilateral supremacy and to bring about a change in the correlation of forces in Europe in its favor."

Question: What, in your opinion, is the purpose of NATO's so-called associated measures for the agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe?

Ferrept: "NATO claims that these measures are in keeping with the spirit of the Helsinki agreements. However, in reality it is a well-thought-out attempt at opening the socialist countries' borders for NATO's espionage activity. This clearly follows from the NATO document "AC/276-D/79/I/ NATO secret," which is a report of the NATO group for reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. It states, among other things: 'From 10 to 28 July 1978 the working group met at a special session to study the associated measures submitted by the United States and the FRG.' The session was attended by experts from intelligence centers. They assessed these measures explicitly from the intelligence services' viewpoint. The documents adopted at the session stated which measures will assist in the 'purposeful pursuit of intelligence activity,' which measures will 'facilitate intelligence work' and in what the intelligence services will be really 'interested.'

"Item No 7 says in its section 'Analysis of Employing Associated Measures on Soviet Territory': 'Successful intelligence activity on all territories that will be subject to the submitted measures is of considerable significance.'"

Question: Listening to you, Mrs Ferrept, I cannot but express my admiration at such detailed and precise references to individual documents.

Ferrept: "I am well-informed about many secret NATO plans and able at any time to furnish a document supporting any of my statements. I must say that during my service in NATO I did not come across a single document that would speak about NATO's peaceful intentions or its endeavors for mutual understanding. On the contrary, all the documents I took with me furnish proof of the bloc's growing aggressiveness. The attempts to gain military supremacy is camouflaged with the fabricated threat from the East. To make this threat credible, NATO must manipulate figures and keep increasing the data about the socialist countries' military potential. This can be traced in many documents, including those prepared for the Vienna talks, despite the fact that in October 1979 NATO Secretary General Luns himself spoke about the existence of military equilibrium in Europe. Is this not convincing proof of the leading NATO representatives' hypocrisy?"

Question: One last question, Mrs Ferrept. What are your impressions of the Soviet Union, which you have visited?

Ferrept: "I was shocked by the intensity of the blows dealt to the Soviet people by World War II. I spoke to many people and came to understand the concerns of the whole nation. The war left such deep marks on the people that they cannot forget it. They want peace. Having seen this, one is firmly convinced that the Soviet Union will never start a war."

BULGARIAN, GDR DELEGATES ADDRESS MBFR SESSION

AU111350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 82 p 5

[Report on the 9 June plenary session of the "Vienna Disarmament Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- Ambassador Lubomir Zhopov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, drew attention to the contradictory attitude of the Western participants in the Vienna disarmament negotiations, at the plenary session on Wednesday. Especially at the present stage, he stated, the sincerity in approaching the questions of arms limitation and disarmament, the readiness for taking practical measures in this field, are acquiring decisive importance. Although the Western side is talking about its interest in the progress of the negotiations and in building confidence among the states, it refuses at the same time to give a businesslike answer to the draft of a first reduction agreement that was submitted by the participating socialist states on 18 February 1982.

NATO's practical measures for strengthening its military potential in the area earmarked for reduction in Central Europe are in complete contradiction to the statements by Western representatives, Ambassador Zhopov continued.

In this context the Bulgarian representative drew attention to the preparation for the deployment of new nuclear missile weapons in this region by NATO, and to an agreement between the United States and the FRG which provides for the storing of war material for another six U.S. divisions in the FRG.

The fact that despite these intensive armament measures by the West the socialist states leave no stone unturned to achieve progress in the talks was shown by a brief statement of Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation. On behalf of the Warsaw Pact states, he declared that they had once more studied the Western proposals of 8 April on procedural questions, although these proposals did not constitute any answer to the latest initiatives by the socialist countries. In this context the GDR representatives again pointed out that as early as 10 December 1981 the socialist side in Vienna suggested the establishment of a working group to draft a joint formulation of the text of a first agreement. When this initiative remained without answer by the West, the socialist countries themselves in February of this year presented the complete draft of a first reduction agreement in which all essential results achieved in the negotiations to date were taken into consideration.

The immediate start of joint work on the text of the agreement on the basis of this draft would be the best way to achieve progress in the negotiations, Ambassador Wieland stressed. However, since the West refuses to take this decisive positive step and thus another standstill is threatening, the socialist countries are ready to try the method suggested by the NATO states of a written comparison of the two sides' current negotiating positions. This work must of course be of a purposeful nature and must, above all, promote mutually acceptable solutions to specific questions.

INTERNATIONAL THEORETICAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES

More Delegations Arrive

AU151125 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Sofia to participate in the international theoretical conference devoted to the subject: "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Times": (Amina Ahmed), secretary of the National People's Party of Bangladesh; Janet Jagan, member of the Guyana People's Progressive Party Executive Committee; (Ahmed Uaked), deputy chairman and member of the General Secretariat of the National Progressive Party of Egypt; (Jorge Guerero and Julio Fiolo), of the broad left front of Ecuador; ('Abd al-Razzaq al-Safi), member of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Committee for National Defense of the PDRY; ('Abd al-Abuada), of the National Democratic Front of the Yemeni Arab Republic; Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the National Council for National Salvation and defending the motherland; William Kashtan, secretary general of the Canadian Communist Party; (Andreas Fandis), deputy secretary general of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL); (Polivios Kolokos), deputy secretary general of Democratic Party of Cyprus (DIKO); Antonio Perez Herrero, Politburo alternate member and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Boualang Boualapha, deputy chairman of the Front for National Rehabilitation of Laos; (Sulayman Najab), member of the Palestinian Communist Party Politburo; Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, chairman of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party; Yuriy Sklyarov, editor in chief of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal; Khalid Baqdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee; and I. Bilen, secretary general of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegates were welcomed by Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev, chiefs and deputy chiefs of departments and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee, of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Fatherland Front National Council and representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations.

CPSU's Ponomarev Speaks

AU150910 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Report on speech by Boris Ponomarev, CPSU candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretary, at the Sofia conference on Dimitrov's centennial on 15 June]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun (BTA) -- Our meeting takes place in a responsible moment of history, in probably the most complex situation in the period after the Second World War. The forces of the social progress continue to grow and to achieve new features, increasingly more powerful becomes the current of the revolutionary renovation of the world. Along with this the threat of a world nuclear conflict has grown, too, it has again reached a dangerous level of tension in different parts of the world, stressed Mr Boris Ponomarev, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

The best way to commemorate the great communist Georgi Dimitrov is to concentrate our attention on the topical issues of the movement to which he dedicated all his mental powers, talent and energy, his life to his last day.

His heroical duel with fascism at the Leipzig trial entered history as an exceptionally brilliant example of the behaviour of a communist worker under the most difficult conditions. He made the dock a revolutionary rostrum and turned from a defendant into a prosecutor, putting the Nazi organizers of the fire in the Reichstag in the pillory.

Georgi Dimitrov had an inherent feeling of protest against any oppression and injustice. He made an enormous contribution to the development and the strengthening of the international communist movement. His name is inseparably bound with the enrichment of the political ways and organizational forms of the communist movement, with the seventh congress of the communist international. His name is inseparably associated with the resistance movement, with the communists' feats of valour in defeating fascism.

Like Lenin he was a wise leader of the Bulgarian workers' class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, and also a founder of the Bulgarian socialist state. Georgi Dimitrov was a political figure and a statesman for whom patriotism and proletarian internationalism formed a single oneness. His life set an example of communist activity, of penetration deep into the essence of Leninism, of perfect knowledge and command of the Marxist dialectics.

Further on Ponomarev Speech

AU151444 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun (BTA) -- Wherein lies the vitality of the ideological heritage of Dimitrov for the world today?

Georgi Dimitrov was one of the first, who started sounding the alarm, warning of the looming danger of a Second World War. Dimitrov, and this is also a conspicuously modern idea, explained the need of and developed the idea for a broad anti-Fascist coalition. He formulated the principle of the state of the "genuinely popular democracy", of the anti-Fascist democratic government. The vitability [as received] of these ideas was confirmed in the communist parties' treatment of the question for the transitional forms of the state in the struggle for genuine democracy and socialism. Georgi Dimitrov made an invaluable contribution to the development of the policy of the broad popular unions.

He, Mr Ponomarev went on, attached great attention to the combination of national and specific features with a consistently internationalistic approach.

Georgi Dimitrov believed firmly in the great power of the socialist system, in its gigantic constructive potential. When Bulgaria took the road to socialism, he worked out such a programme for social reforms, which, taking into consideration the basic laws as confirmed for the first time by the Soviet experience, provided for the construction of socialism in Bulgaria in compliance with her national peculiarities and in compliance with the newly-created situation in the world.

Today, as in the thirties, the increasing military threat and the increasing aggressiveness of imperialism are connected with the development of the objective class processes, with the attempts of the forces of imperialist reaction and of social regress to halt the course of history. But under the conditions of imperialism having at its disposal nuclear missile weapons, underlined Mr Ponomarev, attempts of such kind may push mankind to destruction.

Contrary to those, who insist that nuclear war is inavoidable, that it can be 'limited' or 'won', the CPSU maintains that the conclusion made a quarter of a century ago by the communist movement is valid now -- that real possibilities exist to forestall a world war.

Characterizing the new moments in the contemporary international situation, Mr Ponomarev noted that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have achieved military balance with the United States and NATO, without striving after military superiority. He pointed out the Non-Aligned Movement as a completely novel anti-war factor. Within the very citadels of imperialism a powerful anti-war movement is flaring out.

All this again brings to the fore the question which was topical at the time of Georgi Dimitrov of the principles of interaction of the communists with the organizations and movements of different ideological orientation.

More on Ponomarev Speech

AU151733 Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] We cannot advance towards socialism and communism without constantly relying on the Marxist-Leninist science on society, without developing this science. This theory cannot be replaced either by arbitrary utopic schemes, or by pragmatic calculations.

Mr Boris Ponomarev spoke of the basic trends in the theoretical and political work of the CPSU at the present stage of development of the Soviet society. He dwelt on the problems and tasks of the communist parties and the workers' movement in the advance capitalist states and in the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Boris Ponomarev stressed that when the ideological heritage of Georgi Dimitrov is assessed, it will be appropriate to touch on the theme of relations between the communists and the social democracy. In spite of the fundamental ideologically-political differences, which divide as formerly the two trends in the international workers' movement, the CPSU considers it important and necessary to maintain cooperation with the social democracy, above all on the questions of the struggle with the military threat.

Dwelling on the changed social and political conditions under which the communist movement is acting today, Mr Boris Ponomarev underscored the vital importance of the correct attitude towards Marxism-Leninism. In some fraternal parties, he went on further, not only single views but official concepts appeared, in which, though Lenin was rendered his due, Leninism was rejected as an international teaching and his organic link with Marxism was put under question.

The victories of communists are indivisibly linked with the principled and creative application of Marxism-Leninism in practice. The defeats, mistakes, omissions, failures, the lagging behind and slow development, even the crisis in one or another communist party or socialist country -- naturally as much as they are dependent on the subjective factory -- result from either a poor knowledge of Leninism or from a withdrawal from it under the pressure of opportunist temptations or nationalistic [passage indistinct] interpretation of the Leninist formulations, or, finally, from an unskilled or indecisive application of the fundamental ideas and principles of Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism has not become old and it cannot grow old. It, as Georgi Dimitrov used to say, is needed by the communists "as the bread, the air and the water", said Mr Ponomarev.

Neither has the idea of proletarian internationalism grown old and it cannot grow old.

The speaker said that to raise the reticence of the communist movement and the opposition of one's own policy to the positions of the other fraternal parties as a criterion for independence, means, especially now in the present situation, to doom oneself to international isolation or to willy-nilly join another international force opposing or even hostile to socialism.

The internationalism of communists includes organically a solidarity with all the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces, with all fighters against imperialism, for national independence and social progress.

It is possible and necessary to seek and strive for joint actions with all the other left-wing, democratic revolutionary and peace-loving forces, but not along ways of self-destruction of the international communist movement or self-imposed limitation of its authorities within the framework of the advanced capitalist countries and even in Western Europe only, said Mr Ponomarev.

Foreign Delegates Speak

AU151600 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Sofia, 15 Jun (BTA) -- The international Georgi Dimitrov and the world theoretical conference opened solemnly today.

More than 130 delegates of communist, workers', socialist, social democratic and other democratic parties, national liberation movements and international organizations take part in the conference. More than 50 delegations are headed by the general and the first secretaries and chairmen of the respective communist and workers' parties.

Guests at the conference are many comrades-in-arms of Georgi Dimitrov, laureates of the international Dimitrov Prize, prominent Bulgarian scientists.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, who opened the conference, expressed his firm confidence that it will be a new step forward in the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, that it will encourage the efforts of progressive mankind in the struggle against militarism, for lasting peace and understanding in the world.

The secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, Mr Luis Corvalan took the floor after him [CPSU's Ponomarev].

The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, Mr Khalid Baqdash, spoke about the experience of the Syrian Communist Party in applying the ideas of the National Front and emphasized that the Syrian communists adhere to the legacies of Dimitrov for restraining from both national nihilism and nationalism. Mr Baqdash pointed to the topicality of Dimitrov's principles for the attitude towards the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which stand a support for the communist and workers' movement.

The member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr (Vo Chi Cong). [as received] He pointed out that the teaching of Georgi Dimitrov on proletarian internationalism is now exceptionally important for the work of the communist and workers' parties.

He spoke of the topicality of Dimitrov's ideas on the building of a united popular antifascist front on the basis of proletarian solidarity. These words of his ring out particularly strong now, when progressive mankind is waging an irreconcilable war against the arms race, against the militarists, said the speaker.

Mr (Yusuf Dadoo), chairman of the South African Communist Party, Mr Ibrahim (Zakaria), secretary general of the World Federation of the Trade Unions, Mrs (Francette Lazard), member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party, and Mr William Kashtan, secretary general of the Canadian Communist Party also took the floor.

Dimitrov Conference Speeches

AU151642 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The secretary genral of the Chilean Communist Party, Mr Luis Corvalan, said that with his ideas the great son of Bulgaria, Georgi Dimitrov, continues to live and fight in one of the planet's remotest corners, together with the people of Allende and Pablo Neruda.

He spoke about the lessons as taught by Georgi Dimitrov, which the Chilean communists have resorted to and used in setting up the Popular Front in Chile, in the struggle for trade union unity and in the construction of the popular unity block. Today, Mr Corvalan went on, the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov about the unity against the reaction and fascism and against the threat of a war, still holds the same, if not greater and more dramatic significance for the world, including for the Chilean communists who are fighting against a ferocious fascist dictatorship, for the unity of the working class and the people, for the unification of the greater part of the Chilean nation.

The celebration of Georgi Dimitrov is a celebration of his ideological heritage, said the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, Mr Khalid Baqdash. He outlined the great significance of the strategy of the United and National Front worked out by Dimitrov, for the world communist and national-liberation movement. He spoke also about the experience of the Syrian Communist Party in applying the ideas of the National Front and emphasized that the Syrian communists adhere to the legacies of Dimitrov for restraining from both national nihilism and nationalism. Mr Baqdash pointed to the topicality of Dimitrov's principles for the attitude towards the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which stand as support for the communist and workers' movement.

The intransient importance of Dimitrov's formulations for building up united fronts in the world as the only guarantee against war was the main theme in the speech of the national chairman of the South African Communist Party, Mr (Yusuf Dadoo). Georgi Dimitrov's call for a united front against the reaction is valid again today, said he. A gigantic anti-war movement is necessary now to bridle up the militarist anticommunist and anti-Soviet circles and, if we recall the lifework of Georgi Dimitrov, we shall understand how the united front should be built under the present conditions. The teaching of Georgi Dimitrov was extremely useful to the South African Communist Party, and not only during World War Two, but today again, it builds a united liberation front on the basis of fraternal cooperation and interaction with the African National Congress, stressed Mr (Yusuf Dadoo).

After the break the sitting was chaired by Mr Aleksadur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Georgi Dimitrov is an example of combining closely patriotism with proletarian internationalism, stressed in his speech the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr (Vo Chi Cong). He pointed out that the teaching of Georgi Dimitro on proletarian internationalism is now exceptionally important for the work of the communist and workers' parties.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation spoke of the topicality of Dimitrov's ideas on the building of a united popular antifascist front on the basis of proletarian solidarity. These words of his ring out particularly strong now, when progressive mankind is waging an irreconcilable war against the arms race, against the militarists, said the speaker.

Mr (Ibrahim Zakaria), secretary general of the World Federation of the Trade Unions, assessed the present conference as very timely, being held in a moment when it is necessary to launch an offensive against the increasingly slandering attacks against the working class and its political and public organizations.

Let us recall, stressed he, that the unity of the workers and the trade unions built in the struggle, has created conditions for calling out the first congress of the trade unions. Georgi Dimitrov played an active role for the achievement of this unity of action and took an active part in the preparatory work for founding the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Mr Zakaria spoke of the exceptional topicality of Dimitrov's formulation that the national and international tasks of the trade unions the world over are closely linked.

The celebration of the centenary of the birth of a personality such as Georgi Dimitrov offers an exceptional occasion of predicting the development of the revolutionary process in the future, stressed the member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party, Mrs (Francette Lazard). In her statement she characterized history as a constant creativity and in that sense she said that in our century, marked by fundamental reforms, Dimitrov left a bright and indelible trace.

Pointing out to the revolutionary audacity and creative boldness manifested by Dimitrov in two decisive moments, when the advancing fascism drove the communists into a large-scale struggle and when after the victory, a reassessment was necessary as well as an understanding of the new problems, Mr (Francette Lazard) described his contributions as historically remarkable.

The ideas of Dimitrov constitute a major contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and its application in resolving the urgent problems of mankind, said the general secretary of the Candadian Communist Party, Mr William Kashtan. In their essence these ideas are in force today. Particularly important is, he went on, to set up an anti-war coalition on a world-wide scale, to impede the reactionary forces of imperialism from starting a nuclear war.

The speaker expressed the conviction of the Canadian Communist Party that it is possible and necessary for the parties to unite in the struggle for peace, independence and social progress, in spite of their ideological differences, to achieve a further strengthening of the unity of the world communist movement.

Mr Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States stressed the great and heavy responsibility of this country's communists to prevent the nuclear war. He stressed the significance of the course which has been adopted by the Communist Party of the United States towards rendering support to the setting up of a united and wide people's front against Mr Reagan's militarist policy.

In the struggle for peace the U.S. communists are inspired by Georgi Dimitrov's example and theoretical heritage, Mr Winston said. The present unfolding of the antiwar demonstrations in the United States are a proof of the mass rising against the course of super armament, for preserving peace. In conclusion the chairman of the Communist Party of the United States appealed for the establishment of a unity of action of the peaceloving forces throughout the world as Georgi Dimitrov has bequeathed.

Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, assessed Georgi Dimitrov's ideas and cause as intransient and dwelt on applying his views in the antifascist struggle for the Greek people and in the world peace struggle. The speaker summed up the present-day international situation and devoted his attention to the struggle for safeguarding peace supported by the socialist and progressive forces led by the USSR.

The Greek Communist Party, Mr Kharilaos Florakis stressed, backs up the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, the Mediterranean -- into a sea of peace. The Greek communists do not put on the same plane the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, they do not approve of identifying the role of the United States and of the USSR. The speaker stressed mankind's historical responsibility for preserving peace.

Georgi Dimitrov's example in revealing the class and reactionary nature and the great danger of fascism is of great topicality today, said in his statement Mr (T.P. Silva), secretary general of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka. The imperialism and the monopoly capitalism are searching for a way out of the present crisis through intensive military preparation accompanied by a fierce anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, through establishing new fascist and semi-fascist regimes. The international movement against the nuclear rearamement and the imperialist preparation for a new war can find both instructions and inspiration in this remarkable leader's ideas and example. The speaker dwelt on the applying of Georgi Dimitrov's strategy in the setting up of a united antiimperialist front in Sri Lanka.

Mr Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party of the Republic of Zambia, emphasized the importance of the conference as a great contribution to enriching the world revolutionary process, of the theory and practice of the workers' and communist movement. He emphasized that the great successes scored by the Bulgarian people led by the Communist Party in the building of the socialist society, are worthy of celebrating the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov.

The speaker emphasized that the extraordinary revolutionary qualities of Georgi Dimitrov are a captivating and inspiring example for the fighters of the liberation movements in South Africa for national independence, freedom and social progress.

Georgi Dimitrov's life, ideas and work are an invaluable wealth not only for the Bulgarian people but also for the whole democratic mankind defending the world peace and fighting for social progress, stated Mr (Gilberto Vieira), secretary general of the CC of the Colombian Communist Party. His life was and continues to be an inspiring example for all revolutionaries who have to fight in the conditions of fascist terror and to face new class clashes.

The speaker emphasized that Georgi Dimitrov's formulations about the people's front are of enormous political importance. Regardless of the mistakes made by the Colombian communists in certain periods in applying the tactics of the United Front, the party has managed to derive morals and the United Front has become a fact, which is of enormous importance for the revolutionary struggle of the Colombian people.

Now when we pay homage to Georgi Dimitrov's great deed we are once again convinced that his example will accompany us in the future, too, stressed in his statement Mr Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist and Workers' Party. He made an analysis of the great significance of Mr Georgi Dimitrov's speech at the 7th Congress of the Comintern, for the development and strengthening of the Hungarian communist movement. The idea for the United Front is a creative continuation of the Leninist policy of uniting the progressive forces, Mr Aczel said. Not only Dimitrov's ideas but his methods as well helped the Hungarian patriots become aware of the necessity of united struggle for democracy, peace and socialism. Today Dimitrov's legacy obliges the progressive forces throughout the world to set up a united front of the wisdom in the struggle for peace.

Esteeming Georgi Dimitrov as a great revolutionary and thinker, Mr Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the CC of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada emphasized that the greatest tribute to a revolutionary is the consistent materialization of his ideas.

Georgi Dimitrov's lifework and experience are universally applicable, the speaker emphasized. They have much to do also with the present-day situation in Latin America. This is why, from the very beginning of our struggle, we learn strategy and tactics from him and in this way we express our greatest gratitude to his living symbol of the revolution.

World history has assigned Georgi Dimitrov's personality and worklife a worthy place, said Mr (Guy Danente), secretary general of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe. This has been confirmed by the great success of this gathering, too. Mr (Guy Denente) stressed that by his activity Georgi Dimitrov has contributed a great deal to the unfolding of the revolutionary ideas and to the setting up of parties of a new type which have left their imprint on the development of many countries.

The speaker stressed that now when so many dangers pose threat to the world peace, Georgi Dimitrov's views of the unity in the political struggle proves to be much more valuable than ever before.

In his statement Mr Petur Tanchev, head of the delegation of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and Union secretary, dwelt on the deeply realistic, innovator's and daring approach of Georgi Dimitrov in solving the theoretical and practical tasks of the revolutionary struggle, of his feeling for the new, his extraordinary skill to summarize the accumulated experience, to grasp the arising trends in social development and to draw correct conclusions for the practical work.

Elaborating on Georgi Dimitrov's theoretical and practical activity towards the fulfillment of the communist-agrarian unity, the speaker emphasized that the ideals of this unity today are embodied in the April flourishing of socialist Bulgaria. He wound up by saying that we are all called for to continue to fulfill these ideals, to build the world for which one of the most remarkable sons of our epoch was working and fighting.

Mr (Endale Tessema), member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council PMAC and member of the CC of the commission for organizing a party of the working people in Ethiopia dwelt on Dimitrov's lifework as a leader of the communist international and a fighter for peace, democracy and social progress in the world. He stressed that G. Dimitrov's rich and active life is an incarnation of a genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The idea for a united front, the speaker said, preserves its scientific value now and becomes ever more necessary and topical. We will fulfill our duty to Dimitrov's memory by working for the unity of action of all democratic and revolutionary forces for preserving mankind and ensuring social progress.

Mr Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Korean Party of Labour dwelt on the contribution of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader of the Bulgarian working class and of the international communist movement to the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, a contribution which is a brilliant page in the world revolutionary struggle.

The speaker analysed the present-day manifestation of imperialism and appealed for the uniting and consolidating of all the progressive and peace-loving forces. He said that the peoples must force the withdrawal of all foreign military bases from the territory of other countries, fight for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in all regions in the world thus guaranteeing a stable peace and security. The Korean Party of Labour, Mr Kim Yong-nam stressed, gave high assessment to the peaceful efforts of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government and the initiative for converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Mr (Jack McPhillips), chairman of the CC of the Australian Socialist Party dwelt on Georgi Dimitrov's remarkable activity as a revolutionary-antifascist and internationalist, on the topicality and significance of his ideas. He attached great important to Georgi Dimitrov's theoretical developments in which the true nature of fascism and anticommunism has been unmasked in a brilliant way.

Now the U.S. imperialists and their official representatives who are making efforts to use anticommunism as a smokecurtain must be unmasked the speaker said. The Australian Socialist Party considers Dimitrov's ideas as intransient and being a Marxist-Leninist party it applies them in the struggle, he said.

Mr Michael O'Riordon, secretary general of the Irish Communist Party, dwelt on the revolutionary class and anti-fascist relations of the Irish communists with Georgi Dimitrov and on the influence of the great Bulgarian's formulations in developing the trade unionist movement in Ireland. The speaker paid special attention to one of the main aspects in Dimitrov's theory and policy -- namely the attitude towards the Soviet Union as a touchstone for real revolutionary spirit. He emphasized that in the present situation, witnessing growing attempts at weakening the international communist movement and laying a still greater stress on anti-Sovietism, Dimitrov's words about the international workers' and communist solidarity with the Soviet Union are of paramount importance.

Mrs (Mirjam Vire-Tuom Ndm), secretary general of the Women's International Democratic Federation addressed the participants in the conference on behalf the Women's International Democratic Federation and on behalf of its 131 member-organizations of 116 countries. The thought that in the present aggravated situation Georgi Dimitrov's ideas are more topical than ever before underlied her statement.

In accordance with these ideas are the mighty antiwar movement in the capitalist countries, the struggle against Zionism, racism and apartheid, the appeals to the UN second special session for ensuring the fulfillment of the decisions for disarmament, for adopting efficient programme in this sphere. She stressed that without consolidating peace no equality for women and no happy life for the children in the world is possible.

Georgi Dimitrov's formulations concerning the struggle of the workers against the system of capitalist exploitation stand absolutely valid now, too, in the time of general opposition to imperialism and to the greatest threat hanging over mankind -- the nuclear war, said Mr Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the CC of the Panamanian People's Party. He emphasized that the unmatchable influence which the aggregate of the revolutionary and democratic forces exerts in the social reality of our epoch, clearly reveals the role of the Soviet Union, as shown by Dimitrov, as "the paramount factor of safeguarding the world peace." Today the Soviet state is the safeguard of world peace and the mainstay of the anti-imperialist struggle, Mr Ruben Dario Sousa stressed.

Our experience in establishing the power of the workers, although not so rich from a historical point of view, excellently shows the correctness of the great cause of Georgi Dimitrov, stressed in his statement Mr (Saleh Muhammed Zeiraiy), member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The building up of the National Fatherland Front which united for the first time all the national, patriotic and progressive forces, is one of the greatest gains of the national democratic revolution.

The speaker stressed that by spreading its influence to the whole society this front is expanding the mass scale social basis of the political power of the workers. It mobilizes them into a wide participation in building up the new society and in the consistent and brave struggle against the internal and external enemies of the revolution and the country.

Mr (Hidesato Numata), representative of 90-year-old chairman of the Communist Party of Japan, Mr Sanzo Nosaka, read out memoirs of the chairman of the Communist Party of Japan of his joint work with Georgi Dimitrov in the Comintern.

Mr Sanzo Nosaka emphasizes that Georgi Dimitrov was a brilliant example for the communists. It is his great merit that, leaning on the international experience of the antifascist struggle, Dimitrov made a profound criticism of the sectarianism in the international communist movement, drew the political line of the United Front, laid the foundations of the further development of the anti-fascist struggle.

Dwelling on the tense international situation, the chairman of the Communist Party of Japan points out that the peace movement is gaining strength in different parts of the world.

With the statement of the Japanese representative today's discussion is over. The conference continues its work tomorrow.

GDR's Axen Speaks

LD151908 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Today in Sofia there began an international scientific conference organized by the BCP Central Committee to mark the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov.

More than 130 delegates from communist and workers parties from socialist and social democratic parties, national liberation movements and international organizations are taking part in the 3 days of discussions. They focus on issues of the securing of peace and of anti-imperialist action. From Sofia we have a report from our correspondent Hans-Juergen Wittenburg:

Whether the speakers came from Europe, Asia, Africa or America, and whatever they talked about, no one ignored the single fact that without the preservation of peace no question today can be resolved.

How the unity of communists and all other peaceful forces can be brought about concerned speakers such as Hermann Axen, the head of the SED delegation, who at the beginning of the afternoon's session said, among other things:

[Begin recording] We have taken the entire spirit of Dimitrov, we have used his great experience as a guiding principle in the struggle to solve the burning issues of our time, and above all, of the most important one of securing peace. The U.S. ruling circles want at all costs to curb the continued shrinking of their spheres of domination and influence. Since President Reagan took office they have adventurously striven not only to allow no further losses but also to recover lost ground. The U.S. leaders reject peaceful coexistence and detente and grasp nakedly for world domination. To this end the governments of the United States and other NATO countries are directing their efforts at the following goals: to push forward the arms buildup in order to win military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, to make the socialist countries and the nationally liberated states susceptible to political blackmail and, if that does not succeed, to make a military conflict with real socialism, that is a nuclear war, capable of being waged and won by the United States.

The peace policy of socialism and the peace struggle of the peoples have made the United States negotiate on medium-range missiles, and now also on strategic weapons, yet the White House's proposals this year make clear its intention to prevent and delay effective international negotiations on arms control and disarmament, to burden them with unacceptable preconditions, and to use them as an alibi in order to accelerate the arms race.

Comrades, as the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, stressed recently, the dangers of incalculable acts by the most aggressive imperialist powers are increasing; at the same time he pointed to the significance of the world-wide peace movement which embodies all elements in order, with the Soviet Union and other states, to ward off the dangers threatening world peace from the most aggressive circles of imperialism. International events, as Comrade Honecker said, made everyone feel that the struggle for peace had moved into a new phase. To the question about the chances of peace we answer that they are as great as socialism is strong, as active as the peoples fighting for it, as successful as we are in rejecting the imperialist confrontation course and in forcing through specific measures on arms control and disarmament. [end recording]

Zhivkov Attends Second Day

AU160930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Half an hour ago the second day of the conference devoted to the Georgi Dimitrov centennial opened at Sofia's Palace of Culture. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is attending this morning's plenary session, which is being chaired by Yaroslav Radev, member of the Bulgarian delegation. This morning the floor will be given to Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and central committee secretary of the CPCZ, and to Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, leader of the Portuguese delegation, and a Dimitrov prize winner.

Dimitrov Conference Continues

AU160935 Sofia BTA in English 0814 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jun (BTA) -- The international theoretical conference "The Lifework of Georgi Dimitrov and Our Time" continues [its] second day here. In the statements prominence is given to the importance of Dimitrov's theoretical and political work as an intellectual revolutionary heritage of all mankind. Careful attention is being paid to the intransient ideas of uniting the progressive and demoractic forces in the popular fronts, of proletarian and socialist internationalism, of the friendship and solidarity with the first socialist state -- the USSR, the mainstay of peace and social progress in the world.

Today's morning sitting is chaired by Mr Yaroslav Radev, member of the CC of the BCP and vice president of the State Council.

The first speaker was Mr Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

He emphasized that the greatness of Georgi Dimitrov lies in the fact that he understood the historic importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and drew the respective conclusions. He dedicated all of his strength, talent and brain to the struggle for revolutionary reform of the world in the spirit of the legacy of the Great October. The attitude towards the Soviet Union and its Leninist Communist Party was considered by Dimitrov as a touchstone of the real revolutionary and internationalist.

Georgi Dimitrov, the speaker stressed, ranks among the personalities having made an extraordinary contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism in the thirties and forties of our century.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation pointed out that the moment for convening an international conference of the communist and workers' party has already ripened.

Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, devoted his statement to Georgi Dimitrov's idea of the vanguard role of the communist party in the struggle against fascism and the reaction and in building up the socialist society. He emphasized the capital importance of the great Bulgarian's developments of the united fronts which are to be built in different way and employ different forms depending on the conditions existing in the respective country.

The head of the Portuguese delegation stressed the great topicality of Dimitrov's formulation of the duty of all revolutionary forces to be solidary with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries just like the USSR and the socialist countries are solidary with the revolutionary forces in the world.

The subject treated by Mr Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) was Georgi Dimitrov and the unity of action of the revolutionary and democratic forces in the struggle against fascism and war, for peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

He stressed that Georgi Dimitrov's ideas continue to be topical today because the same forces which have imposed fascism and war on the world less than 15 years ago, the most reactionary and imperialist circles of the financial capital, these same forces are now again on the offensive striving after reversing the march of socialism, for infringing the independence of the countries and for imposing a hard burden on the working people by amassing enormous profits for the transnational corporations.

No doubt, Georgi Dimitrov is Bulgaria's national peak, said Mr Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Uruguay. But his thought and work go far beyond the limits of one country and belong to the whole progressive mankind fighting for peace, national independence and social progress.

Like the other speakers, Mr Arismendi emphasized the paramount importance of Georgi Dimitrov's theoretical developments of [a] united front of all progressive and democratic forces, which today are of special urgency in the struggle against the imperialism and reaction. He attached emphatic importance to Georgi Dimitrov's work as a remarkable communist figure -- a student and true follower of Lenin and fearless revolutionary combining internationalism with genuine patriotism.

The world progressive forces hold in high respect Dimitrov's immortal name and lifework, said Mr Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. He touched upon Georgi Dimitrov's contribution to the argumentation of the historic role and significance of the USSR and the CPSU for the international communist and workers' movement, his developments of a united proletarian and wide people's front in the struggle against fascism and war. The speaker recalled the enormous theoretical and practical aid rendered by Georgi Dimitrov as an active member of the Comintern to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in its efforts to carry out radical revolutionary reforms in the country, to the creative applying of Marxism-Leninism in the settlement of the topical matters of the non-capitalist development.

Dimitrov's name is known to all of us. He is a personality respected also by our party as a figure of the international and workers' movement, said Mr Horst Schmitt, chairman of the United Socialist Party of West Berlin. As all the other speakers he also noted the tension in the present international situation caused through the fault of the imperialist circles and stressed that the danger of a thermo nuclear war demands more pressingly than ever before the unity of action of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces. Such an unity of action which is to be expressed in mighty peace rallies is being established in West Berlin, too.

The unity of action of the forces of the international revolutionary process is the most important and decisive force which is able to oppose imperialism. Georgi Dimitrov's theoretical formulations and his practical activity are an invaluable support for us in this direction, Mr Horst Schmitt said.

Mr Antonio Perez Herrero, candidate-member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party, assessed Georgi Dimitrov as one of the great personalities having made their contribution to the development of the revolutionary theory and practice, as a man going beyond the limits of his homeland and epoch.

By giving many examples the Cuban speaker revealed the nature of imperialism the existence of which maintains the danger of reviving fascims. He dwelt on the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala, of the example of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua. Mr Antonio Herrero emphasized that the Cuban working class cherishes as a most precious memory an encouraging letter by Dimitrov in which he farsightedly expressed a conviction in the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Mr (Mario da Graca Machungo), member of the Standing Political Commission of the CC of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party of Mozambique stressed that Georgi Dimitrov's theoretical developments and their translation into life are of world importance and go beyond the limits of his time by inspiring and enriching the communist movement of our time. In fact the struggle of the Mozambique's people for socialism is a struggle of followers of the eminent internationalist and continuators of his work, the speaker said, because Georgi Divitrov had the skill of giving a creatively new meaning to the formulations of Marxism-Leninism, having in mind the concrete conditions in each country and the development of each people.

After the break the sitting was headed by Mr Yordan Yotov, member of the CC of the BCP and editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The main trend in our activity is to preserve the unity and cohesion of all the forces fighting for peace, democracy and socialism and in this respect Dimitrov's works and activity are a never failing source of ideas, Mr Anthony (Vassalo), secretary general of the Maltese Communist Party said. By giving concrete examples of the political situation in Malta and of the policy pursued by the Maltese Communist Party he stressed the topicality of Dimitrov's ideas and especially the demand for the ties between the communists and the working class to be strengthened and widened. Our task will be easier, he said, if we apply Dimitrov's tactics of the first years of the people's power in Bulgaria and the flexible forms of including the wider strata of the people in the build up of socialism.

For us, Romanian, the image of Georgi Dimitrov is particularly close, said Mr Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party. We highly esteem his remarkable contribution to consolidating and developing the friendship between our peoples, of the solidarity between our two parties and states. Analyzing the present-day international situation, the speaker emphasized as a basic problem the choice between peace and war. What is needed is an energetic struggle of all peoples to halt the arms race, for disarmament and in the first place for nuclear disarmament. In the present international situation the solidarity among all the socialist countries, the unity of all communist and workers' parties, are the main factor of the victory of the struggle for peace and social progress, stressed the head of the Romanian delegation.

Mr Chandra Radjeshwara Rao, secretary general of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, dwelt on the invaluable contribution of Georgi Dimitrov as a leader of the communist international. He stressed that the report of the consistent Marxist-Leninist at the 7th Congress of the Comintern helped the international communist movement adopt the new strategy against the threat of fascism and gave a strong impetus to the struggle of the peoples against imperialism. We, the Indian communists, following the line laid down in this inspiring report have achieved great successes in the defence of our cause in the struggle against the British imperialism, the speaker said.

RED CROSS, 'MEDICAL CREW' SENT TO LEBANON

AU152019 Sofia BTA in English 1922 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Red Cross sent a medical crew to Lebanon to help the victims of Israel's barbarous aggression. This humane act of the Bulgarian Red Cross is a confirmation of the main principles of the International Red Cross movement and an expression of solidarity with the just struggle of the Lebanese patriots and the Palestinian people.

FINAL TALKS WITH GRENADA DELEGATION HELD

AU152021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] On 15 June in Sofia concluding talks took place between the party-state delegations of Bulgaria and Grenada led by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee and prime minister of Grenada.

Afterwards Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Unison Whiteman, member of the New Jewel Movement Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of Grenada, signed a cooperation plan between the two parties for the period until 1983.

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Unison Whiteman signed a protocol on economic cooperation, which reveals new possibilities for broader relations between Bulgaria and Grenada in trade, agriculture, science and technology, tourism and other areas.

DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. START PROPOSALS

AU141739 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 11 and 12 June, on page 6 in each instance, carries in two installments a 3,000-word article by Ivan Broz and Jozef Sestak dealing with the problem of strategic arms limitation. The first installment, entitled "An Attempt To Gain Unilateral Advantages," discusses the U.S. administration's approach to the problem.

Commenting on the Soviet-American agreement to open a new round of strategic arms limitation and reduction talks in Geneva on 29 June, the article says: "For these talks to be successful, they must really pursue the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and must not be a smokescreen for the mushrooming of new rounds of feverish armament and for upsetting the current parity. It is also essential that at these talks the two sides respect the justified security interests of the other side in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security." Another principle these talks should observe, according to the article, is "preserving all the positive results previously achieved." It touches in this connection on the SALT II Treaty and the U.S. failure to ratify it despite its being "a balanced document respecting U.S. and Soviet interests as well as the interests of increasing world security and reducing the level of confrontation."

Moving on to President Reagan's approach to strategic arms limitation, the article quotes his statement at a Washington press conference on 31 March 1982 on his intention to "dramatically reduce nuclear arms." It adds, however, that "so far, his actions contradict this intention" and refers to the production "on his orders" of the B-1 strategic bombers, the MX intercontinental missiles, the Trident II missiles and the Ohio submarines.

The article goes on to say: "As can be seen, Washington is offering words instead of deeds. Yet the President must be conceded one thing. In the spring of 1982 he has changed his vocabulary somewhat. He concedes the existence of the nuclear threat. And he has promised to negotiate." The authors attribute these changes to the West European and American "peace movements" as well as to the "impossibility of not taking into account the enormous authority of the Soviet peace proposals."

In concluding the first installment of their article, Broz and Sestak then comment on the proposals put forward by Reagan in his Eureka, Illinois, speech of 9 May. They say: "What is characteristic of this 'disarmament' speech? Above all, that notwithstanding all the cosmetic modifications in the President's vocabulary expressing readiness to renew strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union -- which is undoubtedly a positive factor -- one cannot speak about respect for the fundamental principles of a just conduct of disarmament talks and of just treaties.

"President R. Reagan described the 'practical, two-phase limitation of strategic arms as the gist of his proposals for limiting these systems. According to the American concept, the first phase should bring about the limitation of nuclear warheads and strategic missiles. The second phase should result in limiting their striking power. It must be stressed right at the beginning that these proposals have a completely one-sided character. They are an expression of the intention to reverse the parity of strategic forces, to achieve a reduction of the USSR's strategic arsenal and to gain supremacy for the United States. Thereby, these proposals ignore the principle of equality and equal security and harm the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. These proposals are not sincere and realistic and cannot, therefore, provide the basis for serious efforts to achieve a balanced, mutually acceptable agreement.

"When, for example, the President proposes a reduction in the number of ballistic missiles to 50 percent of their present number in the United States -- that means from roughly 1,700 to 850 -- he does so quite deliberately, in the pursuit of the U.S. unilateral benefit. American ground forces have a total of 1,052 of these missiles -- 54 Titan II missiles from the year 1963, 450 Minuteman II missiles from 1966 and 550 Minuteman III missiles from 1970 and, more recently, from 1979.

"Considering that 100 MX supermissiles are in preparation and that 426 Minuteman III missiles are of the improved 1979 type, it is possible to 'reduce' the American potential to one-half by discarding the old missiles and by retaining or introducing missiles with much greater accuracy, destructiveness, maneuverability, stealthiness and a number of other important quality aspects. According to data of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), most Soviet ballistic missiles were produced in 1973. At the same time the USSR is not planning the production of any missile equivalent to the MX type in the United States. Such a 'reduction' would naturally affect the Soviet Union to a greater degree and it would be forced to likewise develop new types of ballistic missiles. Yet it is precisely this that the talks and treaties should prevent!"

The second installment of the article, entitled "To Follow Up the Results of Detente," continues the analysis of the American proposals. It opens by saying: "Also with respect to submarine-based ballistic missiles, the Reagan proposal for a two-phase reduction in strategic arms would encroach more upon the Soviet potential while at the same time permitting the United States to carry out the new, modernized Trident missile program.

"The proposed reduction in the number of ballistic missiles by one-third with the provision that no more than one-half of the warheads may be on land-based missiles is again aimed at placing the Soviet Union at a substantial disadvantage. In contrast to the structure of the United States' weapons systems, more than two-thirds of all the USSR's warheads are on land-based missiles and the USSR would have to dismantle 50 to 60 percent of their number. The United States, on the other hand, would be able to increase the number of warheads on its land-based missiles, which is precisely the aim pursued by the deployment of the MX missiles.

Reagan's aim is thus to upset the equilibrium. His proposals would have their greatest impact on land-based ballistic missiles, the segment of strategic forces which -- under the conditions of the existing balance, owing to historical and geographic conditions -- plays a substantially greater role in the Soviet defense potential than in the U.S. military arsenal. Those segments in which the United States is superior -- especially strategic bombers but also some types of submarine-launched missiles -- should remain according to Reagan's plan, virtually unaffected."

The "radical reduction" proposed by Reagan would thus, in Broz's and Sestak's view, "mean a radical reduction in the Soviet strategic potential while at the same time, in essence, firmly establishing the superiority of American strategic forces. One does not have to be an expert in high mathematics and military affairs to arrive, as a realistic observer of Washington's approach, at the clear conclusion that this is a new U.S. attempt to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union. It is apparently another smoke-screening maneuver designed to pacify the spreading peace and antinuclear movement in Western Europe and the United States itself. The time won in this way should at the same time permit Washington and NATO to continue their feverish pursuit of armaments."

Having thus dismissed the U.S. proposals for the Geneva talks, the article explains the Soviet approach to strategic arms limitation talks, basing its elucidations on Brezhnev's speech to the 19th Komsomol Congress. According to the authors, Brezhnev's statements and proposals establish "a truly serious and constructive framework for the forthcoming talks." As to the American approach, it remains to be seen "what, besides words about peace, Washington will really do, in practical terms, for peace and security in the world."

In conclusion, the article counters the "demagogic and hypocritical" claims of the "Western political and propaganda machinery" that the initiative for the disarmament talks came from the United States and that "under pressure, the Soviet Union was forced to accept talks." On the contrary, the article says, it was Reagan who was "forced by world public opinion, which favorably responds to the businesslike and specific Soviet peace initiatives, to sit down at the negotiating table, to modify his views on the SALT issue and to agree to the renewal of talks."

PAPERS CRITICIZE U.S. FOR DENYING ENTRY VISAS

AU111316 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 9 Jun 82 p 2

["FA"-signed report: "They Are Afraid of the Students' Voice; the American Authorities' Shameful Act"]

[Text] An unjustifiable discriminatory act against the representatives of the [Prague-based] International Union of Students [IUS] has been committed by the authorities of the United States. They have violated the obligations of a United Nations host country by refusing to issue entry visas to the guests of the current second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, members of an IUS delegation led by IUS Chairman M. Stepan and IUS Secretary General S. Kunalan. The delegation was to take the floor in the course of the general debate at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. At yesterday's press conference in Prague, the IUS Secretariat publicly condemned this discriminatory act, which is inconsistent with the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and described the American authorities' shameful decision as an attempt to silence the voice of public opinion on problems of peace and disarmament.

The fact that such an attempt is doomed to fail was borne out by a survey of the students' peace actions in various parts of the world that was presented to the journalists on this occasion. Among the most important actions will be today's impressive anti-imperialist tribunal in Cologne, West Germany. It will furnish testimony by student and youth representatives from the whole world of the consequences of American imperialism's inhuman policy in Central America, the Middle East and other parts of the world. It will do so in an equally matter-of-fact and specific manner as the anti-imperialist tribune at the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in the Prague Palace of Culture.

Yesterday the IUS Secretariat also appealed to all student organizations, calling for joint solidarity actions in connection with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and against the PLO. The appeal stresses that the people and students of Lebanon and Palestine must be rendered all possible assistance.

[Editorial note: Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 10 June on page 2 carries a 300-word "MK"-signed report on a 9 June Prague press conference given by WFTU Secretary General (Ibrahim Zakhariyah). According to the report, the WFTU official briefed journalists on the Prague-based organization's attitude to the problems that will be discussed at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. The report notes that "like numerous other representatives of democratic organizations, the WFTU chairman was also denied an entry visa by the U.S. authorities to take part in the UN General Assembly session"]

DAILY ON MALVINAS CONFLICT, WESTERN POLICY

LD160922 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Prague -- "The Malvinas conflict is a telling proof of the inability of the present ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain to foresee events and respond to the demands of the present with a realistic and responsible policy," RUDE PRAVO said today.

It stressed that the bet on military strength, which imbues the present policy of the United States and NATO, cannot pay in a long-term perspective. "In spite of its present military victory, Britain has got into a blind alley as it is obvious that it itself has not strength enough to keep the islands under its permanent rule. This is why Margaret Thatcher mentioned already ten days ago the necessity to establish a kind of "international force" to occupy the islands at present," the daily said.

It added that "the stationing of 'international forces' on the islands will logically lead to the establishment of a significant NATO military base in the South Atlantic. All this cannot bring about nothing but new sharpening of the local and international situation. Responsibility for this rests solely with Britain, the United States and their allies in NATO, which want to deny, in their own selfish interest, the historic right of the Argentine people to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands," the daily stressed.

JAKES SCORES 'ADVENTUROUS POLICY' OF IMPERIALISM

LD151756 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 15 Jun (CTK) -- "The ideas and appeals of Georgi Dimitrov about the need to defend the achievements of socialism in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are topical also today when some old opportunistic approaches re-appear putting specific conditions and interests above the generally valid laws and the interests of internationalist solidarity," Milos Jakes said here Tuesday.

The Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee was speaking at a meeting in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgarian revolutionary and communist party leader and representative of the international workers' movement.

History has shown, Milos Jakes went on to say, that all attempts to belittle the key role of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party, to underestimate and reject the revolutionary experience, theory and practice of the entire historical period of building real socialism, this main support of revolutionary and democratic forces of the whole world, have no chance of success.

Milos Jakes pointed out the topical nature of Georgi Dimitrov's warnings particularly at the present time when "not only some nations but all mankind would pay for the adventurous policy of the reactionary imperialist forces raising the scare of a so-called Soviet threat, calling for a crusade against communism and enforcing feverish armament."

"Georgi Dimitrov was a co-author of the new tactics and strategy of the world communist and workers movement to form a broad popular anti-fascist front. His concept of a united front also asserts itself with new acuteness at the present time when imperialist circles led by the United States attempt to thwart the process of international detente and seek to gain military superiority and world hegemony. To prevent this and to strengthen peace requires to consistently implement the line of uniting all progressive and peace forces around the peace program adopted at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and the proposals made recently by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev whose tireless effort to preserve and strengthen peace we highly praise. The peace program of the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress corresponds to the true interests of mankind and is fully supported by the people of our country," Milos Jakes pointed out.

It will not be easy to put through these peace objectives, Milos Jakes went on to say. It will be necessary to further fight persistently with the reaction and the imperialist forces attempting to reverse the process of detente. The present situation in the world fully confirms this.

Milos Jakes gave the examples of Israel's military invasion of Lebanon which inflicted death on tens of thousands of people and drove hundreds of thousands from their homes, just as the war for the Malvinas, the struggle against the liberation movement in El Salvador and elsewhere.

At the same time the U.S. President, besides attacking the Soviet Union and communism, also speaks about peace on his tours of Europe, while having done nothing to prevent aggression by its protegee -- Israel, but on the contrary supporting it. "We most emphatically demand that an end be put to this shameful aggression which gravely threatens world peace."

The Czechoslovak people see their main contribution to world peace and progress in work for the prosperity of their homeland, in strengthening its economic and political might, consolidating the unity and developing all-round cooperation of countries in the socialist community, Milos Jakes pointed out.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON GROMYKO UN SPEECH

LD160906 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent) -- The speech of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the second special U.N. General Assembly session was an impressive presentation of the peace program of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has told CETEKA and TASS here yesterday.

The peace program expresses the stand of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries on the most pressing problems of today. Andrey Gromyko conveyed a message from Leonid Brezhnev to delegates to the session, which was the best proof of the great importance of this initiative and was appluaded spontaneously. If other nuclear countries take similar steps, the danger of a nuclear war will be removed, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

PRESS REPORTS ON WFDY ASSEMBLY IN PRAGUE

AU101600 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 7 June carries on page 1 A 350-word "(SCK, JD)"-signed report on the "protest meeting" held on the evening of 6 June in Prague and attended by the youth representatives participating in the current 11th assembly of the WFDY in the CSSR capital.

The report, entitled "Away With the Israeli Aggression; The Voice of Participants in the WFDY Assembly," says that the meeting was "spontaneous and unplanned" and evoked by indignation over the "Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon." It notes the presence of PLO Exceutive Committee member Yasir (Abid Rabi) and cites several speakers: (Hasan Nasir), secretary general of the Union of Lebanon's Democratic Youth, who "informed the plenum about the latest reports from the Lebanese south": Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the USSR Komsomol, who called the current "new aggression one of the links in the imperialist plot aimed at dividing Lebanon and destroying the PLO"; James Steel, chairman of the Young Workers' League for Liberating the United States, who "sharply condemned American imperialism, with whose aid the treacherous Camp David agreement was signed and Israel carried out its latest aggression", and J. Jeneral, Socialist Youth Union Central Committee chairman from the CSSR, who announced that the assembly delegates had approved of a message condemning Israel's air attack on southern Lebanon, and that it was the "American creators of peace and their proteges" who had placed the Middle East in this situation.

The report concludes by noting that toward the end of the meeting the Indian delegate read a resolution of all WFDY organizations which "expresses solidarity with the Arab people and demands that the Israeli aggression end and Israeli troops immediately withdraw from the occupied territories."

On the same day MLADA FRONTA carries on pages 1, 2 a report on the 5 and 6 June sessions of the WFDY assembly. After reporting on the statement made by (Burghunddin Ghiasi), secretary general of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization, on the youth's "selfless" defense of revolutionary achievements and its work in building the socioeconomic sphere in his country, on the speech of the (unnamed) representative of the African National Congress on international solidarity, and on the report of (Nati Hadji) on behalf of the "youth of Palestine and Lebanon" about the bombing of Beirut refugee camps on 4 June, the paper notes that the further agenda also included sessions of regional commissions.

The paper then notes that M. Butka, enterprise director of the CSSR youth union's tourist agency, was reelected chairman of the WFDY's Bitej body -- international bureau for tourism and youth exchange, which had its seventh general conference in Prague simultaneously with the WFDY assembly; that V. Matikov from Bulgaria was elected executive director of Sivsaj, the international voluntary service and friendship, which had its third general conference in Prague; and that G. Bolanzi from the Congo was elected chairman of the Cimea, the international committee of the children's and adolescent's movement at its fourth assembly in Prague.

After reporting on meetings between the CSSR delegation to the WFDY assembly and J. Jaskierna, chairman of the Main Council of the Polish Union of Socialist Youth, J.A. (Rabbo), member of PLO Executive Committee, and representatives of the Romanian Communist Youth Union, the Young Communists of Great Britain and the SPD's Young Socialists from the FRG, the paper concludes by reporting on the resolutions that are being prepared by the assembly.

'Divergent' Views Noted

AU151211 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Hana Labudova commentary: "Time For Actions For Peace"]

[Excerpts] The week-long assembly of 800 delegates from 130 countries, members of organizations associated in the most representative progressive youth organization -- the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] -- ended in Prague on Wednesday. The present complicated international situation, in which the vital issues of war and peace and the future of mankind are at stake, has given this meeting special importance.

Some member organizations, especially from some capitalist countries, came to Prague with the intention of disturbing the course of the assembly and weakening the unity of this progressive organization. Toward the end of the session, some of their representatives came out with divergent views on fundamental political problems and on the formulations presented for discussion in the basic documents. However, owing to the absolute unity of the overwhelming majority of WFDY member organizations, which they demonstrated throughout the session in evaluating the problems under discussion, these attempts were doomed to fail. The 11th WFDY assembly adopted and approved all the proposed final documents, especially the resolution against the threat of a nuclear war; the appeal to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament; and the resolution "The Eighties -- Time for Actions," which is the federation's political program for the forthcoming period. Thereby, the assembly confirmed the determination of progressive young people to significantly and in every way contribute to eliminating the most serious problems of the world. The call for concrete action of the youth for peace and for halting the attempts to deal with international disputes by means of war resounded at the session in absolute unity and with the utmost urgency.

Such a position is the only possible platform for increasing the WFDY's authority and for its further development. It is the only platform permitting young people's concrete and substantial contribution to the entire progressive international movement.

NATIONAL FRONT APPROVES CPCZ TRIP TO USSR

LD151818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee received with profound satisfaction the assessment of the results of the 11 June visit by a party and government delegation to the USSR consisting of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

With our whole heart we are behind the principled peace policy of the USSR, said the National Front Central Committee Presidium as well as all the initiatives recently made by Comrade Leonid Ilic Brezhnev.

We support all views and conclusions adopted by the party and government delegation in the USSR fully and unconditionally, and we will do our best to implement them in order to deepen the friendship, alliance and cooperation between the two countries, and continue socialism, peace and social progress in the world.

Editorial Comment on Trip

AU081828 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 7 Jun carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "In Firm Unity and in the Spirit of Internationalism" reviewing the results of the recent visit to the USSR by the CSSR party and government delegation under Gustav Husak.

The editorial underscores the deepening ties and cooperation between the two countries; the need to concentrate efforts on up-to-date technical achievements; the CEMA states' cadres and their ability to resolve all social and economic tasks; the unity of opinions in international questions; the CSSR's support for the USSR's peace policy; the cordiality, comradeship and fraternal feelings encountered by the CSSR delegation in the USSR; and the invaluable significance of the CPSU's experience for the CSSR.

On the same day Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak also carries a 1,600-word editorial on the same topic entitled "New Suggestions for a More All-Round Cooperation and Integration," pointing out that conclusions from CSSR-USSR summit meetings have always "contributed to a more detailed knowledge of common intentions, aims, courses and problems" and enriched cooperation, friendship and alliance between the two states. After citing Brezhnev who characterized the CSSR delegation's visit being as a "brilliant opportunity" for "finding new spheres of cooperation and for critically viewing fields where the necessary results are still lacking," and on the need to enhance scientific-technical and production cooperation, the editorial enlarges on this cooperation which, it adds, must be based on a "binding khozraschet principle."

The editorial further states that the "emphasis on the imperative need to concentrate the two countries' joint efforts" on technical progress and appropriate production "is a magnificent offer on the part of the Soviet Union to our science and industry to make use of Soviet scientific-technical potential — an offer unprecedented in the world. We are offered to produce in cooperation what we ourselves could only dream of producing on our own with our own potential. The workers, above all those in the decisionmaking echelons of management and planning bodies, will most certainly find many answers to the inevitable need for structural changes primarily in industry, at the conclusion of the present negotiations by our party and government delegation in the USSR."

The editorial goes on to say that the USSR is offering the CSSR "ideal conditions for effective specialization" by participating in the modernization and expansion of USSR light and food industry enterprises and trade and public services, and underlines that, "of course, so far this is merely an offer emphasized by the Soviet side. It is simply a realistic opportunity which everybody would grab with both hands -- if not prevented from doing so by political obstacles or opinions, particularly since the Soviet side is guaranteeing sales and ensuring production through raw material deliveries for at least several future generations."

The editorial then cites Strougal's speech in Ulyanovsk on 4 June, underscoring his words on the "many new suggestions" for mutual cooperation.

The editorial concludes by stating that the expansion of cooperation in all spheres "will not be easy but will demand the great effort of literally the entire party, and of communists above all," since — as Brezhnev said -- it is their task to organize and to be pioneers in deepening fraternal relations between the two nations.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS CEMA SESSION

LD132156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government have discussed the results of the 36th CEMA session held in Budapest from 8-10 June. They highly praised the contribution the session made to further deepening and extending economic and scientific-technological cooperation among the states of the socialist community.

This will increase the economic prosperity of Czechoslovakia and help fill the needs of the Czechoslovak people. Increasing cooperation among the CEMA member-states and strengthening their unity and cohesion is becoming more and more important in their development and in the strengthening of their positions in the world economy. In this connection, the CPCZ Central Committee and Presidium and the federal government praised the program adopted at the session providing for coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA member states for the period 1986-1990. This program will be supplemented by coordination of overall economic and scientific-technological policy.

The 36th CEMA session assessed the progress of the multilateral international specialization and cooperation in the production and delivery of equipment for nuclear power stations for the period 1981-1990. The further consolidation of this policy is of great significance for the development of the energy base and satisfaction of the needs of the Czechoslovak national economy.

Of special importance for scientific-technological advances in the Czechoslovak economy is the program for cooperation in the development and use of microprocessor technology in the period 1982-1990. Implementation of this program will allow for further progress in the use of electronics and in the development of robotics, in particular in the automation of production processes.

The resolution adopted at the 36th CEMA session will lead to the enhancement of the economic power and international authority of the CEMA member-states. It also constituted an expression of their effort to expand multilateral cooperation between states with differing social systems on the basis of equality and mutual interest. The Czechoslovak side resolutely rejected the policy of the imperialist circles in the United States and in some states of the NATO pact. This policy takes the form of discriminatory measures against the socialist countries and interference in their internal affairs. It runs counter to the interests of not only the CEMA member-states, but all states of the world, and is a gross violation of the generally-accepted norms of international relations, the principles of the UN Charter and those of the Helsinki Final Act.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government resolutely condemned any discriminatory measures taken by the imperialist states against the Polish People's Republic. The Central Committee Presidium and the federal government approved the policy of the Czechoslovak delegation, expressed agreement with the resolutions of the 36th CEMA session and adopted concrete measures for their implementation.

EDITORIAL ON CPSL MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE

AU151057 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Path of the Young Ones in the Party"]

[Excerpts] The resolution of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held exactly a year ago, depicted improving party ranks as an inseparable part of the every-day work of party agencies and organizations, and as an important prerequisite for ensuring party policy in all spheres of the society's development.

Party organizations in Slovakia have elaborated this resolution to fit their conditions and determined a course ensuring the formation of a membership base with a favorable social and age structure. Thus in 1981 the membership base of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] increased by 10,233 members and candidate members, and as a result the CPSL had almost 400,000 members and candidate members by 1 January 1982. Every ninth citizen of the Slovak Socialist Republic over 18 years of age is a party member. The average age of communists in Slovakia is 42 years, which is 1 year less than 5 years ago. The proportion of workers in the CPSL membership base rose by 0.1 percent last year.

Thus the purposeful regulation of the membership base growth and the great organizational and political-educational work expended to ensure it are yielding valuable results: The party is strengthening its workers core, the number of its members is increasing in all social groups, and at the same time we are rejuvenating our ranks as well. These are encouraging trends, but they do not give us the right to fold our hands in our laps and think that the set tasks have been fulfilled forever.

There are several, so to speak fundamental, issues and problems, without the clarification of which we cannot also in this sphere part ways with the hitherto, one could say, frequently extensive ways and go over to a greater intensiveness and in particular comprehensiveness as regards the fulfillment of the tasks set.

What is involved here is, in the first place, the perseverance to overcome the presently downright harmful notion that the quality of the party is proportionate to the number of its members, that the notion of improving the membership base means "opening doors" and producing the highest possible figures and percents. This is the idea of indolent and politically careless comrades, succumbing to the "pressure" of nonworker social groups for joining the party. We highly value this interest as long as it is really selfless and an individual's conviction. However, we cannot abandon principles connected with forming the party's class character.

Therefore the enrollment of new members must not lose the character of a selection of such young people, in which the party is interested. And these are, as is known, especially the categories of workers, cooperative farmers, scientists and women.

It would be useful to adopt the idea of improving party ranks by augmenting them by young, vigorously, dynamically and modern-thinking people, bearers of valuable promise, all-round prepared for life, capable of great performance, used to organization, discipline and collectivism. With each such comrade joining the party, the action-capability of its primary organization -- and thus of the entire party -- will increase. This is the actual "mechanism" of improving the party base.

But for such an interpretation of the growth of the membership base one has to wage a struggle everyday. Particularly against stereotypes, consisting of routine approaches, quantitative viewpoints, formalism of various types and searching for easier ways. How much easier it is to select from the quantity of membership applicants from the ranks of teachers or technical-economic personnel, rather then to search among young, politically still uncrystallized workers, cooperative farmers and university-level students, and to begin the difficult task of their training. Quite a few primary organizations and entire districts take one or the other path. The easier way then sometimes leads to such results where we have a university-level school in which up to 76 percent of assistant lecturers are party members. A grave signal, drawing attention to the unsuitability of such a course, is the fact that last year the overall proportion of workers in the membership base in 15 Slovak districts dropped. What is mostly involved are fractions of a percent. But in the Vranov district it dropped up to 1.2 percent, and in the Lucenec district by 2.1 percent. Such phenomena should be an impulse for analysing the causes and adopting effective measures.

VASIL BILAK SPEECH AT FINE ARTS CONGRESS

AU131538 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[From the speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 9 June session of the Second Congress of the Czechoslovak Fine Arts Union in Prague; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] All the congresses of artists' unions held so far have been a convincing manifestation of unity between our artistic front and the party and the people. They have expressed the artists' determination to take an active part with their works of art in concretely implementing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Despite some new internal and external factors, the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress remains a firm foundation of our party's policy. The discussion at your congress has also confirmed this.

In harmony with the balanced development of the national economy, it establishes prerequisites for maintaining the people's high material and cultural standards and for further improving them. The fulfillment of this program will further strengthen our socialist system and the ties linking the workers class, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia, will cement the unity of our nations and ethnic minorities and enhance our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This is in the interest of further building socialism in our country and of strengthening the forces of peace and progress in the world.

THE CPCZ IS MOBILIZING OUR PEOPLE'S ENTIRE POTENTIAL TO MASTER THIS EXACTING PROGRAM. IN A SOCIETY WITH A HIGHLY DEVELOPED DIVISION OF LABOR, IT IS ENORMOUSLY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY WORKER SHOULD ACCURATELY AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY FULFILL THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO HIM, REGARDLESS OF HIS PLACE OF WORK. THAT IS THE ONLY WAY OF MULTIPLYING OUR FORCES AND SUCCEEDING IN BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

IN THE YEARS OF BUILDING SOCIALISM, OUR PEOPLE HAVE CREATED VALUES IN WHICH THEY CAN JUSTLY TAKE PRIDE. THERE IS NO NEED TO PROVE THIS WITH FIGURES. IT SUFFICES TO TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT OUR HOMELAND AND TO COMPARE ITS PRESENT STATE WITH THE PAST TO REALIZE HOW MUCH MORE BEAUTIFUL OUR COUNTRY HAS BECOME IN THE YEARS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S RULE, HOW MUCH MORE CULTURED IT HAS BECOME, HOW MUCH MORE EQUAL PEOPLE'S LIVES HAVE BECOME. SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL REGIONS HAVE DISAPPEARED.

The path taken by our society in building socialism has not been easy. It was a path full of heroic struggles and gigantic efforts to build a new life in our country. These struggles were not devoid of the need to overcome difficult obstacles, they were not free of self-denial, victims and mistakes. It is a general truth that life is not made up of sheer joy. On the contrary, it is made up of responsible and selfless work as well as troubles and difficulties. Everything that is new is born in pain. That is also how the preceding socioeconomic systems were born.

No social order has encountered during its inception as ferocious a resistance by the class doomed by history to become extinct as socialism. The emerging workers class was facing an experienced international capitalism which believed that, thanks to its enormous wealth and political power, it would be able to buy some representatives of the workers class and through them to disorient at least some working people and -- should there be no other option -- to mercilessly drown the proletariat's demands in blood.

HOWEVER, NOTWITHSTANDING ALL OBSTACLES AND DIFFICULTIES, OUR PEOPLE, LED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, NOT ONLY DEFEATED THE BOURGEOISIE BUT ALSO PROVED THAT THEY ARE CAPABLE OF GOVERNING AND OF BUILDING A SOCIETY THAT EMBODIES THE DREAMS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTERS THE BEST SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF OUR NATIONS. OUR GREATEST OBLIGATION AND THE OBLIGATION OF THE COMING GENERATIONS -- COMRADE HUSAK DECLARED AT THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS -- IS TO "PROTECT THE BEQUEST OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES AND BUILDERS OF SOCIALISM AND TO ENRICH THEIR HONEST WORK."

To assume that our social system can already be perfect amounts to idealism. A completely ideal situation can never be attained. Only he who has never created anything, who is detached from real life and looks at the construction of socialism through simplified notions can express astonishment at problems and difficulties. He, on the other hand, who takes an active part in building the new social order knows very well the number of gigantic and complex tasks that must be resolved every day. It is not simple, also because of the complicated situation in the world, to find ready answers to the problems emerging in connection with the needs of the further development of socialism.

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO REALIZE THAT BUILDING AND IMPROVING SOCIALISM CANNOT BE THE TASK OF ONLY ONE GENERATION BUT THAT IT MUST INEVITABLY REPRESENT A COMPLEX, LONG PROCESS DURING WHICH IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO OVERCOME EVER NEW OBSTACLES.

HOWEVER, THAT CANNOT DISCOURAGE US AND LEAD US ASTRAY, AWAY FROM OUR DETERMINATION TO ADVANCE FIRMLY ALONG THE REVOLUTIONARY PATH, TOWARD AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND COMMUNISM. OUR PARTY AND OUR PEOPLE, ARMED WITH THE SCIENTIFIC IDEAS OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND WITH RICH EXPERIENCES FROM THE STRUGGLES FOR A NEW SOCIAL ORDER, HAVE ALL THE PREREQUISITES FOR A FURTHER SUCCESSFUL ADVANCEMENT.

The 16th CPCZ Congress drew attention to the fact that the period we are entering is very exacting. Both subjective and objective factors are coming much more distinctly to the fore than in other periods. The decisive portion of our forces must be concentrated on solving economic problems, on which the development of society and of man depend.

It is inevitable to speed up the structural changes in our economy and to promote its intensive development. This will be impossible without man's active, conscious activity, without making a broader use of science and technology and without making our economy join the socialist economic integration. We must much more resolutely improve planning, management, control and discipline at all levels.

The problem is that far from everyone in our country, even those in responsible places, understands the literally vital need to resolutely enact this economic strategy of the party in life. THE ENTIRE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT MUST EXERT MUCH GREATER EFFORTS THAN HERETOFORE TO MAKE OUR PEOPLE UNDERSTAND NOT ONLY THE PRESENT TASK BUT TO MAKE THEM LITERALLY THE MANAGERS OF THEIR COUNTRY, THE CREATORS OF THEIR HOMELAND'S PROSPERITY.

THROUGHOUT ITS EXISTENCE, THE CPCZ HAS BEEN PURSUING THE GOAL OF LOYALLY SERVING THE PEOPLE. UNDER THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP, THE PEOPLE HAVE BUILT NOT ONLY NEW CITIES AND A NEW LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. MANY NEW WORKS OF ART, TOO, HAVE BEEN BORN. HOWEVER, THE MAIN THING IS THAT A NEW SOCIALIST MAN IS EMERGING. ALL THESE TASKS REQUIRE NO LESS COURAGE AND REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT THAN THE TASKS OF THE PAST. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO WAGE A RESOLUTE STRUGGLE FOR THAT WHICH IS NEW, AGAINST THE OLD, AGAINST SHORTCOMINGS, COMFORT-SEEKING AND ROUTINE. WE MUST CONSTANTLY INSTILL IN PEOPLE'S MINDS SOCIALIST PATRIOTISM AND INTERNATIONALISM AND WAGE A TENACIOUS STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Art has always held a place of honor in our people's revolutionary struggles. Sculptors and painters have portrayed in their works of art the key stages of our people's class and liberation struggle and its outstanding representatives. Not only we but also the coming generations will highly value the works of art that bear testimony to the heroic epic of building socialism in our homeland.

It was clearly said at the 16th party congress that THE PARTY IS AWARE OF THE INVALUABLE ROLE PLAYED BY CULTURE AND ARTS IN OUR LIFE. YOU, SCULPTORS AND PAINTERS, DEPICT THE SIMPLE AND HEROIC LIFE OF OUR PEOPLE, THEIR WORK AS THE SOURCE OF ALL PROGRESS, NATURE AND THE HOMELAND IN ITS BEAUTY, DRAMATIC EXPRESSION AND HISTORIC VERACITY. THE PARTY RESPECTS THE FACT THAT YOU ARE HELPING TO ENHANCE THE ACTIVE ATTITUDE OF EACH OF OUR CITIZENS TO THE IDEALS OF SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM.

Our people harbor a profound respect for art. They regard it as their daily vital need, like bread. In its many forms, art enters our people's lives to fill them with the qualities of authentic humanism. ART ENRICHES MAN BY TEACHING HIM TO PERCEIVE THE WORLD IN A NEW, MORE PROFOUND AND MORE TRUTHFUL MANNER AND BY INSPIRING HIS CREATIVE EFFORTS. IT TEACHES HIM TO PERCEIVE BEAUTY WHICH WE SOMETIMES FAIL TO SEE. IT HAS THE EXTRAORDINARY POTENTIAL OF HAVING AN EDUCATIONAL IMPACT, OF SHAPING AND DEVELOPING MAN'S MORAL AWARENESS, OF REFINING RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE. IN BRIEF, THERE IS NO SPHERE IN OUR LIFE IN WHICH ARTS DO NOT SHOW THEIR WEIGHTY INFLUENCE.

THAT IS WHY WE ARE STRIVING TO MAKE THE ARTS ACT AS EFFECTIVELY AS POSSIBLE IN THE SERVICE OF THE NOBLE SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST GOALS. In contrast to the bourgeoisie, which views artists as servants of its interests, THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST STATE ARE CONVINCED THAT TRUE ARTISTS CAN ONLY LIVE UP TO THEIR HUMANITARIAN MISSION WHEN THEY STAND ON THE SIDE OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND WORKING PEOPLE AND TAKE PART IN BUILDING THE GIGANTIC EDIFICE OF A NEW HUMAN CIVILIZATION.

Our party does not tell any artist what he should create and how he should do it. The scope we are opening for the creation of artistic values in the interest of the socialist society and its rich cultural life permist every artist to fully realize his creative abilities. The degree to which he succeeds in gaining recognition in society with his work is primarily up to him. The 16th congress formulated very clearly that THE PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST STATE REQUIRE OF THE ARTIST ONE THING ONLY: "EVERY ARTIST WHO ATTEMPTS TO TRUTHFULLY PORTRAY OUR PEOPLE'S MULTIFACETED LIFE AND ALL THE NEW THINGS BEING BORN IN IT, EVERY ARTIST WHO HONESTLY GIVES HIS ABILITIES TO THE SERVICE OF SOCIALISM WILL ENJOY OUR SUPPORT IN DEVELOPING AND REALIZING HIS TALENT. HOWEVER, WE CANNOT TOLERATE ANYTHING THAT HARMS SOCIALIST ART AND SOCIETY, ANYTHING THAT RUNS COUNTER TO THE IDEALS OF SOCIALIST HUMANISM. WE WILL NOT ALLOW ANYONE TO SLING MUD AT OUR PEOPLE'S WORK, AT EITHER AT THE REVOLUTIONARY PAST OR AT THE SOCIALIST PRESENT."

The communist party, the socialist state, our society do not and will never judge a work of art according to the author's political beliefs, national identity or other such criteria. THE MOST IMPORTANT YARDSTICK IN EVALUATING WORKS OF ART REMAINS THEIR ARTISTIC POWER, THEIR ABILITY TO ENRICH THE LIFE OF MAN, TO TEACH HIM TO APPRECIATE THE VALUES OF LIFE AND THE FRUITS OF HUMAN WORK, TO VALUE PROGRESSIVE TRADITIONS AND THE HISTORY OF THE NATION, AND TO HELP THE PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY TO ADVANCE.

Czechoslovak sculptors, painters and architects are fortunate that our whole country is beautiful. Its beauty is not only the product of nature but also of the generations of our predecessors. We have now been embellishing it in the less than four decades of the socialist period. In this relatively short period of time works of art have been created that will permanently occupy a worthy place in our homeland's cultural heritage.

Art must rouse people to struggle, it must evoke wrath against everyone with evil intentions. No artist can remain indifferent when imperialism is sowing the seeds of evil, national and racial hatred, and when it is intensifying preparations for the worst crime of all -- the launching of a thermonuclear world war.

It is a great mistake to claim that an ordinary person can be indifferent to what is happening in society and in the world. This was never true in the past and it is even less true at present when the fates of people and nations within individual countries and on the international scale are far more intertwined than ever before.

Everyone, whether he admits it or not, is backing a certain view, defends correct or erroneous political positions and engages in concrete social activity. Man's life would otherwise be lonely, cheerless and meaningless.

WHAT MATTERS IS THAT THE VIEWS, ATTITUDES AND ACTIVITY OF AN ARTIST AND EVERY CITIZEN IN GENERAL SHOULD SUPPORT PROGRESS AND HELP THE SOCIETY TO ADVANCE ON ITS HISTORICAL PATH TOWARD HIGHER TARGETS.

We realize that everything new in art is connected with and conditioned by finding and discovering one's own characteristic perception and view of reality. However, one cannot forget that the striving for originality and uniqueness must not degenerate into formalistic experiments that are an end in themselves. From there it would be only a short step to the deliberate renunciation and rejection of the principles of realism and of art's social function.

The "lessons drawn from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress" show on what disastrous path the so-called elite wanted to lead our art. They were not real artiests. The elitists had a trait common to all conceited persons -- they considered their own judgments the pinnacle of thought and their own creative work the only aestetic one; they did not allow any criticism of their own work and haughtily judged all the others, underestimating especially those who were creating real values. Not one young talent took at that time a bad path at the beginning of his artistic career, under the elitists' unpropitious influence.

THE JOINT TASK OF THE PARTY, SOCIETY AND YOUR UNION REMAINS THE PERMANENT PURPOSEFUL CARE FOR EVERY PROMISING PAINTER, SCULPTOR, DESIGNER, CRAFTSMAN AND ART RESTORER AND FOR HIS HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT AS ARTIST. WE ALL MUST SEE TO IT THAT NOT A SINGLE ARTISTIC TALENT IS WASTED. THEREFORE, WE MUST DEMAND THAT FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF THEIR ARTISTIC CAREERS YOUNG ARTISTS APPROACH THEIR WORK WITH MAXIMUM RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD SOCIETY AND THAT THEY APPLY THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE CRITERIA TO ITS RESULTS.

An important task of your union is to systematically contribute to developing the deepening internationalist ties between the cultures of our two fraternal nations. With this effort, the Czechoslovak Fine Arts Union -- like the other statewide artists unions -- takes part in the historical process of drawing our nations, ethnic minorities and their cultures closer to each other. This process is one of the law-governed features of advanced socialism.

Your union deserves recognition also for its activities in the international field. WE VALUE, ABOVE ALL, THOSE INITIATIVES THAT ARE AIMED AT INTENSIFYING COOPERATION WITH THE PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY WITH THE USSR FINE ARTS UNION. THE RESULTS OF THIS COOPERATION DEMONSTRATE ITS ALL-ROUND ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, NOT ONLY WITH RESPECT TO THE FINE ARTS THEMSELVES, BUT ALSO WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRATERNAL RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES AND NATIONS AND THE EDUCATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM.

The most important issue which cannot leave anybody on any continent indifferent -- including artists -- is the question of preserving peace.

SOCIALISM IS FULFILLING ITS HISTORIC MISSION IN THE AREA OF CULTURE NOT ONLY BY CREATING NEW SPLENDID ARTISTIC VALUES BUT ALSO BY REVIVING AND PROTECTING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PAST AND MAKING IT ACCESSIBLE TO ALL PEOPLE. SOCIALISM IS SPENDING ENORMOUS FINANCIAL MEANS ON THIS.

A war using the most sophisticated weapons, in the preparations for which imperialism is engaged, would cause unfathomable and irreparable damage. Fearing for its own survival, imperialism is ready to sacrifice everything, to hurl in its fall the whole human civilization into the abyss.

How many valuable works of art, paintings and sculptures, how many architectural miracles, how many books containing the wisdom of the human race accumulated over centuries and millenia would be destroyed. The beauty surrounding us would be burned by the nuclear flame and, without beauty surrounding him, man would turn into a savage. Indeed, the survivors would be envious of the dead.

FORTUNATELY FOR MANKIND, THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ARE GUARDING PEACE AND PROGRESS. THEY HAVE EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO SUCCEED, IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH ALL REVOLUTIONARY AND PEACE-LOVING FORCES, IN THWARTING THE INHUMAN PLANS OF IMPERIALISM.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA LONG AGO CHOSE ITS CORRECT PLACE IN THE FATEFUL STRUGGLE FOR THE FUTURE OF MANKIND. IT IS TAKING THE PATH OF SOCIALISM AND STANDS FIRMLY ON THE SIDE OF THE SOVIET UNION. THE COURSE AND THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION BY A PARTY AND STATE DELEGATION LED BY COMRADE HUSAK HAVE AGAIN PROVED THAT COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION ENSURES FOR OUR PEOPLE FIRM CERTAINTIES OF LIFE AND PROSPECTS OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT. PROCEEDING IN CLOSE COORDINATION AND ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION, WE WILL CONTINUE TO STRIVE TO PRESERVE PEACE AND HAPPINESS NOT ONLY FOR OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN BUT ALSO FOR THE GENERATIONS THAT WILL FOLLOW US.

We have already achieved considerable successes on our path to advanced socialism. They place our homeland among the front-ranking countries in the world as far as economic results and the people's social benefits, political gains and cultural achievements are concerned. However, this path cannot be paved with nothing but successes. It is not always a climb toward a promised paradise. It is a path that is lined not only with roses but also with disagreeable thorns.

THE GOAL AND THE SET PATH TOWARD AN ADVANCED AND DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY ARE CORRECT. HOWEVER, SOMETIMES WE ARE FORCED TO COME TO A HALT, TO REARRANGE OUR FORCES OR EVEN TO GO BACK A LITTLE, LIKE EVEN EXPERIENCED MOUNTAINEERS WHO SOMETIMES HAVE TO RETURN TO THEIR PREVIOUS BASE TO GATHER NEW STRENGTH FOR THE FURTHER ASCENT.

OUR ASCENT TO THE PEAK OF COMMUNISM WILL NOT BE EASY. IT IS KNOWN THAT GREAT GOALS REQUIRE GREAT EFFORTS AND A LOT OF ENERGY. HOWEVER, WE SEE OUR GOAL QUITE CLEARLY. LET US DO EVERYTHING WITHIN OUR POWER TO SUCCESSFULLY BUILD NEW SECTIONS ON THE HISTORICAL PATH TO COMMUNISM.

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY CONVICTION THAT ON THIS PATH THE FINE ARTS WILL ALWAYS BE ON THE SIDE OF THE PEOPLE, SOCIALISM AND PEACE.

LENART ADDRESSES SLOVAK PARTY MEETING ON ECONOMY

AU121725 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jun 82 p 1

[CTK report: "More Demanding Criteria at All Levels of Management; On Increasing the Effectiveness of Party Work"]

[Excerpts] Michalovce (CTK) -- Ways of increasing the effectiveness of party work in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress were the subject of yesterday's meeting in Michalovce of leading officials of the East Slovak Regional CPSL Committee and the region's district party organizations. The meeting evaluated this year's results in fulfilling the economic plans in industry, the building industry and agriculture and assessed the state of the party's membership base. The session was attended by J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and by V. Trvala, head of a CPSL Central Committee Department.

The aktiv was addressed by Comrade Lenart. He paid attention to some key problems of the CPCZ's current economic policy. He stressed, above all, the essential need to fulfill the plan at all workplaces and to fulfill all its quantitative and qualitative indicators. This means that managerial employees must ensure not only a thorough detailing of the plan but also that every employee understand it and implement it consistently. At the same time he showed ways that lead to our economy's intensification and to improving the quality and enhancing the effectiveness of all work. In this connection he stressed that it is essential for party organs and organizations to have a more effective impact on speeding up scientific and technical progress and on comprehensively introducing quality control. He also stressed the need to improve the quality of work in the preproduction stages, to intensify integration with Soviet scientists and production experts, and to expand the utilization of progressive methods. These efforts should result in an increasingly pronounced integration of science in management and production.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Lenart underlined that the implementation of the strategic line of the 16th CPCZ Congress aimed at intensification and at improving the quality of products presupposes that we raise to a higher level the work of all party organs and organizations and of every communist. However, for this to happen we must raise the demands placed on cadres at all levels of management and on their ability to apply the findings of scientific management. It is also necessary to systematically improve the standard and effectiveness of mass political work in the collectives and the educational influence of managerial employees on young workers.

Meeting on Biotechnology

LD142138 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] An aktiv devoted to the questions of the development and the possibilities of the use of biotechnology in the national economy was held at the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava today.

The meeting was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and other comrades: Mikoslav Hruskovic, Ludovit Pezlar, Miloslav Boda, departmental heads of the CPSL Central Committee, members of the Slovak Government and representatives of science and social practice.

The main paper was delivered by Academician Josef Riman, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. He spoke about the main characteristics of biotechnology as a new direction in the technologies of the end of this century.

Vaclav Vacok, minister of construction and technology of the Slovak Socialist Republic, dealt with the results so far of applied research into the development of biologization and with the prerequisites of this development.

At the close of the aktiv an address was delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He pointed out both the internal and international contexts relevant to the significance of a speedy and planned development in the use of biotechnologies. He said that at the moment in particular a speedy and effective utilization of biotechnologies is of great socioeconomic and political importance also in the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

PITRA SPEECH AT AGRICULTURE MEETING REPORTED

LD142154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Tasks of the agricultural food complex in working out and securing the aims of the seventh 5-year period in the years 1983-85 were analyzed in Prague today at the meeting of managers of the relevant industries. Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered a report on the set of problems under discussion.

He mentioned in the introduction that the development of agricultural production and securing people's nutrition is the foremost issue of the program intentions of the economic development of our entire socialist community. In our conditions the only path for the implementation of this aim is increasing agricultural production by means of its intensification and industrialization, application of the knowledge of science and technology, higher valorization of all production in the processing industries, in the sphere of circulation and consumption. This task, Comrade Pitra said, cannot be secured without the significant participation of all branches which are involved in securing the production of food by their deliveries.

Deepening the social division of labor and increasing the significance of the intensification factors of agricultural production are leading toward a considerable broadening of cooperation and integration relations with the other branches of the national economy and aim at the gradual forming of the agricultural-industrial complex as an objective law of the current stage of the development of production forces and production relations.

The point of creating the agricultural-industrial complex is to secure its optimal structure and function necessary to secure the comprehensive needs of agriculture. The development plan of industries securing people's nourishment in the seventh 5-year period, Comrade Pitra continued, has been worked out on the basis of the rules of the improved system of management of agriculture. This is virtually the first time that the 5-year-plan has been conceived in this way, discussed and secured in various sectors, in broad and comprehensive inter-industrial relations. The plan of the agricultural-industrial complex stems from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and from its strategic aim to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in the production of grains and further to increase overall self-sufficiency in the production of food.

The results of 1981, above all the nonfulfillment of the plan of gross industrial production, have meant a serious deviation from this line. This fact, together with new internal and external economic relations, when it was no longer possible to balance shortfalls by foreign currency-demanding imports from the capitalist countries, created qualitatively new conditions for further development of agriculture. That is why the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in October last year stressed that securing the consumption of food cannot be achieved by increasing imports, but only by energetic efforts to develop our own agricultural production. Yet again, therefore, the task of developing animal production in harmony with real resources of fodder was stressed. Comrade Pitra noted that it is no doubt possible in agriculture to positively assess the extra effort and initiative of the people, as well as high demands of party, state, economic and management organs in coping with the exceptionally difficult situation.

At the same time he said that not everything is being carried out successfully. In the entire economy, and in agriculture especially, there are many problems with this year's plan. A number of these have objective reasons, but there are some of a subjective nature as well.

In the next part of his address Comrade Pitra spoke about specific tasks of the agricultural-industrial complex in the seventh 5-year-period, about the need to solve the disproportion between the plant and animal productions. He also spoke of the high national economic significance of securing the planned tasks in technological crops and stressed the irreplaceable role of the care of the land fund. At the same time he recalled the tasks which the scientific-technological base and enterprises of agricultural services must tackle in developing the agricultural-industrial complex, as well as the tasks of important suppliers of the agricultural and food section.

Concluding his address at the meeting of leading employees of the agricultural-industrial complex, Comrade Frantisek Pitra stressed that the Central Committee expects the managers of the entire national economic complex, and industries securing consistently and with the knowledge of exceptional political priority the harmonious functioning of the entire complex so that the set tasks of the 5-year period may be secured in full. He stressed that the exceptionally demanding character of their tasks, together with the categorical requirement to fulfill the tasks of the current year and thus to create basic prerequisites for renewing the dynamic character of agricultural production, together with the limiting nature of material resources, emphasizes the role of the human factor. This role must be strengthened by all instruments of managerial work.

In conclusion of the meeting Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered an address. He said that the foremost task in the current year will be mobilization of the entire society for the harvest, in particular that of grain crops, sugar beet and potatoes. Every loss in harvesting crops will cause an increased requirement for food imports. In the interest of a good harvest it is necessary at the present time to use all intensification factors, above all, irrigation, mechanization, and so on. Agricultural production, however, is unthinkable without the help of other non-agricultural branches. For this purpose it is necessary to create organizational prerequisites for securing plans of the 7th 5-year period in people's nourishment. In the further development of the agricultural-industrial complex it is necessary, Comrade Jakes stressed, to proceed on the basis of the experience of the other socialist states, and above all the USSR.

SED, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ASSESS HONECKER VISIT

AU142024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Jun 82 p 1

["Position of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers on the Results of the Visit of a GDR-Government Delegation to the Hungarian People's Republic: GDR-Hungary Alliance Displays Its Strength and Vitality"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have heard a report on the visit of a GDR party-government delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, to the Hungarian People's Republic and have approved its results.

The Politburo and Council of Ministers are of the opinion that the talks with the party-government delegation are further strengthening the firm militant alliance between the SED and the MSZMP on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is an important contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community of states. The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full agreement, reaffirmed the aspiration of both parties to even more effectively fashion their trustful cooperation and to continue and deepen the multifaceted cooperation between their states and peoples.

The close alliance between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, which is marked by genuine friendship and mutual advantage, is proving its strength and vitality in view of the increasing attacks of the reactionary imperialist circles. It is proving its worth in the construction of developed socialism in the two countries and in enhancing the international splendor of real existing socialism. The Politburo and Council of Ministers noted with satisfaction that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 24 March 1977 is being successfully implemented in all fields of social life. The significant tasks agreed upon by the party-government delegations must be purposefully solved.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers valued the trend-setting results of the meeting for the further dynamic development of economic relations. With the long-term program for selected key points of scientific technical cooperation and the agreements on specialization/cooperation in national economically important areas, stable preconditions are being created for enhancing the effectiveness and performance capability of the national economies of the two countries.

Thus, the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and of the 12th MSZMP Congress is being actively supported. This constitutes at the same time a decisive contribution to deepening the socialist economic integration between the CEMA member countries.

The consultations with the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic resulted in complete agreement on all decisive questions of socialist progress and in the assessment of the international situation and the development of the world communist movement.

Both delegations expressed the determination of their parties and states to consolidate and expand the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. In view of the present international situation, it is more important than ever to expand comprehensive cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The Politburo and Council of Ministers reaffirmed the joint assessment of both delegations that the far-reaching proposals explained recently by Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are a constructive basis for the agreement on practical measures for arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue their coordinated work for the implementation of the constructive peace policy and again state their readiness to cooperate with all forces that are interested in preserving peace and warding off the danger of a nuclear conflagration.

The Politburo and Council of Ministers valued the impressive successes in socialist construction of the Hungarian People's Republic, which enjoys great respect worldwide as a stable socialist state. They underscored that new important incentives for the further development of relations between the two parties, states and peoples are arising from the meeting.

SINDERMANN, FISCHER WELCOME YAR DELEGATION

LD151426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic arrived in Berlin on Tuesday for an official visit under the leadership of Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. It has been invited by the GDR (?Council of State). 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and his delegation were met at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affiars; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and other public figures. The heads of Arab diplomatic missions were also present.

Talks Held

LD152150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- An exchange of views began this afternoon in the State Council building between Horst Sindermann and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani [vice president of the Yemen Arab Republic]. The two sides discussed questions of further shaping bilateral relations and current world political problems. Particular attention was paid to the situation in Europe and in the Arabian Peninsula.

Official talks then began. The heads of the two delegations noted that the adventurist course of confrontation and the arms drive being pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism severely aggravated the world situation. They stated that the imperialist policy of confrontation, the arms race and the fomenting of conflicts and interference in the internal affairs of other states must be opposed by the people's resolute struggle and by all progressive and democratic forces. Further progress must be achieved in consolidating international security.

The preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe are a vital question for all mankind at the present time. The two sides condemned most strongly Israel's provocative policy, which is a challenge to the international community, and especially the latest brutal aggression against Lebanon. They called for a just solution to the Middle East conflict. In view of the aggravated situation in this region, close cooperation between the Arab states and all patriotic forces is of particular importance.

Horst Sindermann strongly emphasized the GDR's solidarity with the just struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. In the discussion on bilateral relations the two delegation leaders drew a positive balance. Especially in recent years there has been a noticeable increase in cooperation. There are favorable conditions for further shaping and deepening this cooperation. A stable basis for this is the common interest in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, were: Oskar Fischer and 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr, foreign ministers of the two countries, and YAR Minister of Economy and Industry Muhammad Hizam Shuhati.

Today, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani laid a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter Den Linden. [remainder of item indistinct]

Dinner Speeches

LD152230 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation from the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], headed by Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, arrived in the GDR today. This evening, Horst Sindermann hosted a dinner in honor of the guest at the building of the Council of State, at which both politicians spoke. Here are extracts from the speeches.

[Begin Sindermann recording] Dear Mr Vice President, dear Yemeni guests, comrades and friends.

Allow me once again to welcome you most warmly to the GDR. [Words indistinct] development of friendly relations between our two states. Important conditions exist for the continuation of the traditions of fruitful cooperation. It is with special pleasure that we have followed the noticeable expansion of our relations, especially in recent years. I am sure, Mr Vice President, that our negotiations will provide fresh impetus for the further deepening of the mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the YAR in political, economic and other spheres.

At the same time, we are filled with great satisfaction that the positions of the GDR and of the YAR are either identical or close on important international questions. Like you, dear Yemeni friends, we regard the safeguarding of peace as the most important question for mankind and as an important condition for the economic prosperity and social progress of the peoples. We are filled with concern at the enormous exacerbation of the international situation caused by the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States.

Dear friends from the Yemen Arab Republic, Dear Mr Vice President. We share the concern at the great aggravation of the situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian peoples. We condemn most strongly Israel's new invasion which poses a serious threat to world peace. This aggression is the result of the so-called strategic alliance between the United States and Israel for the oppression of the Arab peoples.

Dear Mr Vice President, [words indistinct] solidarity of the GDR and of all states of the socialist community at the side of the Arab peoples for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and a peaceful and just solution of the Middle East conflict. Your visit to our country is a renewed expression of the striving of our two states to further consolidate and deepen cooperation to our mutual advantage. The GDR remains prepared to work constructively and to maintain friendly relations with all Arab states, as it does with the YAR, for the preservation of peace and the consolidation of international solidarity. [end recording]

[Begin 'Abd al-Ghani Recording, in Arabic fading into German translation] Mr Chairman, Horst Sindermann, respected listeners. To begin my speech I would like to say that it is a great pleasure for me on this occasion to pass on the greetings of the president of the YAR to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and to you [words indistinct] and to the people of the friendly GDR, and to pass on his personal wishes to you and to your people, our friends. The feeling of solidarity and respect which the Yemeni people have for the government and people of the GDR arises from the excellent relations which bound the two friendly peoples in an earlier period of history. Thus, the Yemeni people value the attitude of your friendly people in its support for our eternal revolution of 26 September against the challenges of hostile forces and for the achievements of its certain victory.

This attitude of the friendly people of the GDR will remain eternally in the memory of the Yemeni people and strengthen the deep roots and further development of friendship between our two peoples.

As far as our foreign policy is concerned, we strive always for the creation of equal relations on the basis of mutual cooperation and respect for all brothers and friends. Respected friends, the peoples of our Arab nation value highly the principled attitude of the government and people of the GDR to the just struggle surrounding the Palestinian issue, to the struggle of the Arab nations in the face of Israeli aggression and to the liberation of their stolen territories and the recovery of the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their home and to create an independent state on Palestinian territory under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

While we are visiting your friendly country the Arab people of Lebanon are faced with an unprecedented campaign of mass annihilation and bloodshed. Our Lebanese and Palestinian friends are being attacked in a free independent Arab country by the most modern means of murder and destruction which imperialism has supplied to this enemy, an enemy which spurns all humanitarian values and all international treaties and agreements. This is the best proof of the nature of the expansionist and racist policy of Israel. The entire world, humane and peace-loving forces, are called upon today more than ever before to take the side of the law and condemn aggression, call for the termination and punishing of the immense crimes which are being committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in Lebanon and force a withdrawal from the fraternal country of Lebanon and from the occupied Arab territories.

We take the view that any partial solutions which are imposed on any Arab states, or on the Palestinians, will remain unsuccessful as long as the basis and the nature of the conflict in the Middle East, the Palestinian question, is ignored. [end recording]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES NEW SAUDI KING

LD141810 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on his appointment as king of Saudi Arabia. Fahd succeeds King Khalid who died yesterday.

AXEN RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARTY DELEGATION

LD141926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN) -- A study delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee ended a visit of several days to the GDR on Monday. The deputation, led by Oscar Orevalo, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee, was received for a cordial talk by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary. There was a detailed exchange of views on international questions.

The members of the Argentine Communist Party study delegation had concerned themselves during their visit to the GDR, above all with the SED's experiences in the field of economic policy and propaganda and also visited Rostock, Neubrandenburg and Halle.

ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD151852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia, headed by Secretary-General Humphrey Mulemba, arrived in the GDR today. Mulemba has been invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, the Zambian delegation was warmly welcomed by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission; and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

DINNER GIVEN FOR OUSTED WEST BANK ARAB MAYORS

AU091851 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR solidarity committee, gave a dinner in Berlin on Monday evening in honor of Fahd al-Qawasihi and Muhammad Milhim, the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul who were removed from office by Israeli authorities and expelled from their hometowns in the occupied West Bank. It was attended by Kurt Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by the heads of the missions of the PLO and Arab countries accredited to the GDR. Kurt Seibt expressed the GDR people's abhorrence and resentment of the present criminal aggression of the Israeli rulers against Lebanon. The attack reveals Israel once again as the aggressor country in the Middle East, endangering peace throughout the world.

Solidarity for the militant Palestinian people who are being tested by adversity and their legitimate representative, the PLO, is the concern of all the GDR people.

Foreign Ministry Visit

AU141007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Jun 82 p 6

[ADN report: "GDR -- A Reliable Friend in the Just Struggle: Palestinian Mayors Visit Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday, Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the Palestinian Mayors Muhammad Milhim and Fahd al-Qawasimi.

Dr Herbert Krolikowski explained the GDR's attitude vis-a-vis the Middle East situation during the talks. The state secretary most resolutely denounced the criminal aggression of Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and reaffirmed the GDR's demand that the Israeli war activities be terminated immediately and that the aggressor withdraw from Lebanon.

Dr Krolikowski assured the Palestinian local politicians that the GDR will also give solidary support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people in the future.

Muhammad Milhim and Fahd al-Qawasimi valued the GDR as a reliable friend of the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination and for an independent state of their own.

MITTAG, TISCH RECEIVE FDGB AWARDS 15 JUN

LD151908 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] In Berlin this afternoon, Guenter Mittag attributed the respected position that trade unions have in the GDR to their responsible contribution to strengthening socialism. He said that there could be nothing better for trade union work, which is an important part of the exercise of power. The Politburo member and Central Committee secretary said that the FDGB is increasingly proving to be the loyal comrade in arms of the SED and that the GDR's present position is due solely to the industrious and peaceful work by the people for the people. It is in this spirit that the course of the main task, in its unity of economic and social policy, is being pursued, even though the external conditions for this have become more complicated. The over 9 million FDGB members are making the decisive contribution.

Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, said that when the initiative of all trade union members was first directed toward growth in performance and greater economic efficiency, it was in accordance with their responsibility. Guenter Mittag, FDGB chairman Harry Tisch and other meritorious people had earlier been presented with the FDGB's highest awards -- the Fritz Heckert and Hermann Duncker medals, respectively -- to mark the 37th anniversary of the GDR's largest class organization.

HONECKER OPENS BERLIN CHARITE SURGICAL CENTER

DW141340 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts from speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a ceremony marking the opening of the Charite Surgical Center in Berlin on 14 June -- recorded]

[Text] Dear construction people, dear Humboldt University members, dear students and FDJ members, dear citizens of Berlin. We have gathered here to open the Charite Surgical Center The largest and most significant investment project so far of our republic's higher education and health system has been completed. It proves that we consistently implement the economic and social policy resolved on by the 10th party congress.

Following detailed discussions of a number of variants -- and I can tell you there are quite a few variants -- we decided in 1975 to expand and reconstruct the Charite at this place, rich in tradition, in the heart of our capital of Berlin. This institution meets ambitious international comparisons and also enriches the scenery of our beautiful Berlin. It was created by socialist teamwork. The collectives of the construction industry, investment building and supply industry, together with the scientists and physicians of the Humboldt University Medical Department, contributed to the success of this work. On behalf of our party Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers I cordially thank all of them for their successful work. [applause]

Dar comrades and friends, the termination of the new clinic according to plan proves again that we are determined to steadily continue our tested policy for the well-being of the people in the eighties. In the GDR in 1981 there was one doctor for 483 people. Seen internationally, this is a remarkable position. The fact deserves to be stressed here that this is something the citizens of even highly developed capitalist countries can only dream of. It is not the money of an individual but solely medical necessity that decides on the most complicated operations or expensive treatments.

The advantages and achievements of really existing socialism manifest themselves also in the GDR's health system and social policy. The concern of the construction and medical workers can be implemented only in peace. There is nothing more important for us today than the safeguarding of peace. A substantial contribution to this is the further all-round strengthening of our GDR. Allied with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, our socialist worker-peasant state does everything in its power to banish the danger of a nuclear world war and ensure by way of arms limitation and disarmament the peaceful future of the nations, the peaceful future of the GDR people. [applause]

STATISTICS OFFICE REPORTS LATEST ECONOMIC FIGURES

LD151322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The latest communique from the Main Statistical Office [GUS] reveals that the rate at which production is falling continues to drop compared with last year. The signs of improvement in the processing industry are becoming clearer and clearer. In several branches -- the fuel, ceramic whiteware [ceramika szlachetna], paper, clothing and printing industries -- an increase in production was recorded.

The supply of basic raw and other materials to industry continued to be insufficient. There was a particular shortage of imported materials and materials produced from components imported from the capitalist countries. In May, the second half of May in particular, the weather was favorable for agriculture. However, there was no improvement in the supply of spare parts for agricultural machines. The shortage of fodder decisively influenced animal production.

Average employment in (?four) branches of the socialized economy was 5.3 percent lower than in May of last year. In the labor market demand for new employees continues to increase. As in previous months, the supply of rationed goods met the demand, as represented by the coupons. According to information from the minister of domestic trade and services, there were cases of people failing to purchase the full amount of meat and poultry allocated to them.

The supply of the remaining articles of food is variable. The supply of milk, cottage cheese, eggs and vegetable fats is better; but there is a shortage of other items, especially tea, canned fish, concentrates and potato flour. The shortage of nonfood items, especially clothing and shoes, is strongly felt.

Despite increased prices, the value of the stocks of nonfood goods in the trade market was almost four percent lower on 31 May than last year. The price rise of 1 February, together with last year's rises, have caused a considerable increase in the cost of living.

The average monthly wage has risen -- largely influenced by higher wages in the extraction industry. The monetary income of the population was almost Z98 billion higher than in May of last year. Expenditures grew by Z115 billion. This increase is primarily due to price rises, and somewhat eases the money market imbalance.

Economic Progress

LD152034 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Main Statistical Office [GUS] has announced data on the economic situation im May 1982.

The monthly GUS reports on the economic situation in the country, not half-yearly as before, allow us to keep up to date on what is happening in industry, agriculture, and in the market. They allow us to see the changing patterns.

GUS has just announced the results of economic activity in May. It transpires from this that the best situation is still in mining, and that increased activity is visible in the processing industry which utilizes domestic raw materials although the supply of these is insufficient and many factories have had stoppages. This has been felt especially by enterprises which use imported raw materials. Despite this, exports to socialist countries have increased by over 15 percent as compared with May of last year.

It is also worth noting that exports to Western countries have grown slightly -- nearly 2 percent. But when we compare the past 5 months of this to last year, the fall in exports is significant -- by nearly 8 percent.

These data illustrate the whole complex, dramatic situation which we are in. This also affects supplies to shops. Although there is no nervousness to speak of on the foodstuffs market -- there is no nervousness -- but, goods now being rationed are available in sufficient quantities [as heard]; on the other hand, it is significantly worse with industrial goods, especially clothing and footwear.

The average pay in industry, construction, transport and trade is now Z10,625 per month. Here is a breakdown by individual areas of the economy. The population's income in May was up by nearly Z98 billion as compared with 1981; but unfortunately our expenditures were even higher -- Z105 billion. This has alleviated the monetary market imbalance; also, the growth in prices and last year's wage increases have influenced the rise in the cost of living.

In April [as heard], as compared with the same month in 1981, the cost of living of employees' families has grown by nearly 109 percent; farmers' families -- by more than 110 percent; old-age and disability pensioners -- by 126 percent. In all social groups the cost of food has increased significantly. We are spending less on industrial goods and services and more for food.

In May, for the first time this year, higher work productivity -- measured in terms of production per one employed -- has been recorded. Employment in industry and trade has dropped by more than 265,000 persons, whereas in construction and transport it has grown.

In the employment market the growth in demand for employees still persists. The number of people looking for work is decreasing.

Now a few words about agriculture. In May, and especially in the second half, weather conditions were favorable for agriculture. They were conducive to plant vegetation and to doing field work. The procurement of livestock in May was down by more than 5 percent from last year. A significant growth in sales of sows was noted, and unfortunately (?the price) of piglets is continuing to fall. This unfortunately means a drop in future months.

The situation in housing construction is still bad. During the first 5 months almost 34,000 flats were completed, that is over 36 percent less than a year ago. It is slightly better in the construction of hospitals, health clinics, nurseries and kindergartens. This is illustrated by the appropriate figures.

So much for the figures chosen by us from the GUS material. It transpires from then that the situation is still very, very difficult; but I think that the first signs of a certain general improvement in the economy are worth stressing. This improvement is still only slight but I think that by the end of the year the fall in the rate of production may be stopped. There are such chances. This would already be quite a lot.

KRASINSKI COMMENTS ON PRICES, ECONOMIC REFORM

LD151810 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jun -- "Adaptation to the new system of price fixing, both on the part of producers and consumers, is proceeding faster than was expected," Minister for Prices Zdzislaw Krasinski told PAP in an interview granted after his return from a tour of the country during which he was meeting and listening to both consumers and enterprise managers.

Professor Krasinski was critical of the many social commissions, teams and other bodies which try to monitor prices and influence their fixing. "They are hardly aware of the consequences of their activity for the consumer market, and do not pay due attention to the principles the economic reform is based on nor to economic mechanisms," said he. "The more active their stance, the longer the shop queues. Krakow, for instance, has taken such an effective fight on prices that market shortages there are much more acute than in other parts of Poland."

The minister acknowledged, however, that he had heard many voices saying that "people earn enough to live through 25th of every month. Many people are unhappy about rationing and the high prices in free markets" selling chiefly fruits, vegetables and dairy products. He replied in the affirmative when asked whether the price reform "is more ruthless to consumers than to producers." But he foresaw a turning of tables next year: "The next year will bring a thorough reorientation; so far the growth of prices has been based on excessive demand compared to supply. However, the mechanism consisting in the veto power of (?courts) on the part of consumer [words indistinct] ever more effectively and I think that it will not only check the upward trend of prices but also reverse it to a downward movement."

Minister Krasinski announced the authorities' intention to "step up monitoring and control over producers enjoying monopolistic positions," which often force through their price demands to the detriment of consumers. "We will take firm action in such cases," Krasinski said.

Speaking of the planned increases of railway and coach fares, first-aid medical materials, coffee and tea, the minister stressed that the combined expenditure by the population of those goods was less than 2 per cent of the total consumer spending.

TRYBUNA LUDU SEES IMPROVED CONSUMER MARKET

LD151652 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jun (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today said first small sunny spells have occurred in Poland's consumer market recently as a result of decisions meant to curtail the rationing system in Poland on the one hand and increase some food rations on the other.

Under the decision in question, some grades of beef, chickens, pluck, and -- in many parts of the country -- high quality [as received] cigarettes are being excluded from the rationing system, TRYBUNA said. At the same time, extra sugar and meat rations are scheduled for next month.

The paper classified the above moves in two groups, namely ad hoc measures -- like extra meat rations for farmers at the time of the harvest -- and structural ones, comprising prospects for lifting the rationing of cigarettes and alcohol.

With new prices this year, there is little change for excessive purchases threatening to strip shops of their stocks, the paper predicted.

"The consumer market looks brighter. A poor ground for optimism some could say. It is not optimism that I mean and there should be more of it than economic reasons. However, with months of chaos and regression on our records, with the economy slipping ever deeper down; we have first results of our joint work which augur social relief," the paper said.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

AU141638 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Production Is Growing; Services Are Decreasing"]

[Text] The government press office informs us that the development of small-scale industry and services during the implementation of the Council of Ministers' Resolution 112/81 was the subject of a meeting of the Government Presidium.

The Government Presidium positively appraised the activity of small-scale industry and the fulfillment of the points of the economic reform in this area of the economy. Although the points of the Government Presidium's resolution are not being steadily implemented -- which is a result, among other things, of serious supply difficulties -- units of small-scale industry are gaining more favorable economic conditions compared to the key industries, are adapting themselves better to the difficult crisis conditions and are tackling more effectively problems connected with discipline and work continuity as well as shortages of raw and other materials.

The percentage of the value of small-scale industry products sold against total industrial production rose from 5.8 percent in 1980 to 6.8 percent in 1981. This rising trend is continuing this year. During early 1982, production by small-scale industry was somewhat higher than in early 1981.

Some 402 new units have joined socialized small-scale industry, including 389 cooperative units.

There has been considerable growth in the potential of private handicrafts. Almost 16,000 new handicrafts businesses have appeared. The number of people employed has increased by over 35,000.

Polonian [polonijne] enterprises are developing intensively. Approval was granted for 55 enterprises to be activated in 1981 and a further 100 applications are being dealt with.

Stressing the significance of these positive trends in small-scale industry, the Government Presidium drew attention to unfavorable phenomena. These phenomena include the fall in the number of services for the people. The decrease in export production in small-scale industry was also considered alarming.

The Government Presidium stressed the need to take up further resolute activity aimed at accelerating the development of small-scale industry and increasing its role in the country's economic and sociopolitical life. The consistent practical implementation of the principles of the economic reform should help in this. The perfection of system solutions which would enable small-scale industry to make better use of its capabilities was recognized as essential. Work will be accelerated on particular solutions stemming from the laws on the financial situation of state enterprises and on the taxation of socialized economy units.

In these solutions, it is necessary to guarantee the stability and clarity of the tax system in relation to small-scale industry units. Also important is the introduction of a mechanism for granting loans for the development of small-scale industry. Here it is a question of guaranteeing loans with a lower rate of interest and with extra time in which to repay them for small-scale industry units which have taken up socially and economically justifiable investment projects.

As the prime task in small-scale industry, the Government Presidium has defined maintaining the level of production and services laid down in the Central Social and Economic Plan [CPSG] for 1982.

Recognizing the social and economic needs of the country, the Government Presidium pointed out the necessity for increasing small-scale industry's share in developing local production of building materials, private housing construction, refitting and building services, the use of recycled raw materials and byproducts and production for the benefit of agriculture, the food economy and for health protection.

It was stressed that reorienting small-scale industry to exploit Polish raw materials, especially agricultural and mineral ones, must be one of the conditions for its development.

The Government Presidium also pointed out the need to overcome the regression in people's services. These services are very important when there is a shortage of goods, for they serve to extend the life of durable consumer goods, domestic articles and also clothing, footwear and other articles. In connection with this, action will continue to be taken to improve the supply of small-scale industry plants with raw and other materials and components essential for developing these services.

Great importance is attached to the export of goods manufactured by small-scale industry. This demands improving the supply of small-scale industry with some materials and tools. The Government Presidium has recommended that appropriate action be taken in this direction. It is also essential to simplify the granting of concessions and increase the aid offered by the Ministry for Foreign Trade to small-scale production units when they carry out independent export and import activity.

The Government Presidium pointed out the need to increase the powers of local bodies of state authority and administration in shaping the right conditions for small-scale industry to develop, including accelerating the reactivation of the state light industry.

The Government Presidium thanked the commission's 12th team for economic reform matters for its contribution in preparing model projects of small-scale industry and for its active joint participation in putting these concepts into practice.

The following took part in this part of the meeting: Zdzislaw Lasocki, secretary of the SD Central Committee; Marek Wieczorek, chairman of the 12th team for matters concerning small-scale industry, services and handicrafts attached to the Economic Reform Commission; Wiktor Sielanko, president of the Central Administration of the Work Cooperative Union; Janusz Lukasik, president of the Central Administration of the Invalids' Cooperative Union; Marian Golwola, president of the Central Administration of the Cooperative Union for the Blind; Wlodzimierz Rybczynski, vice president of the Central Administration of the Folk and Artistic Handicrafts Cooperative Union; Kazimierz Modzelewski, chairman of the National Handicrafts Council; and Roman Stefanski, director of the Executive Council of the Private Trade and Services Association.

During the next point in the agenda, the Government Presidium examined the project for improving and modernizing postal and telecommunications services up to 1985 which had been submitted by the minister for communications. It was said that the state of communications in Poland is not satisfactory, both from the point of view of the people's needs and that of the functioning of the economy. The main reason for this is the lack of investment in communications for many years. The waiting time for a telephone has become longer, the network of post offices is unsatisfactory, and post offices are not equipped to meet the demands for good service from their customers. Taking this into consideration, the Government Presidium recognized that even amid the difficult economic situation existing in the country today, the modernization and at least a minimal development of communications must be ensured.

In the accepted project for developing and modernizing the postal services, emphasis is laid on developing the telecommunications network mainly by exchanging equipment in present buildings or developing links between these buildings.

This will enable a minimal yet steady development in the telecommunications network to be made. In this way, people's most urgent needs can be taken care of, including the needs of the sick and the infirm. The establishment of telephone facilities in rural areas and in new housing estates will be continued as far as possible.

In accordance with the accepted project, activity to modernize and develop postal buildings will also be taken up. The Government Presidium pointed out the need to improve work in the ministry itself. An improvement in work organization and services technology, as well as in durable resources, is essential.

Next, the Government Presidium gave its approval to bills concerning the specific powers of the minister of wages affairs and the statute of the wages office. Bills foreseeing the empowerment of state administrative bodies to fix certain official prices and trade profit margins were also examined and approved.

BANK OFFICIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC REFORM

AU091512 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Jacek Swidzinski interview with Stanislaw Pietrasiewicz, head of the economic department of the Polish National Bank: "Who Is To Go Bankrupt?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] All power to the bank, some people say with regard to the phase of the economic reform that began on 1 April. What will be the real role of banks?

[Answer] The economic reform seeks to create a new enterprise model based on three "S's," of which two are the most important for us: self-dependence [samodzielnosc] and self-financing [samofinansowanie]. Many enterprises (I am not saying all of them) have accepted self-dependence very easily because the managing cadres thought that everything would be as it was, except that things would be better and easier.

[Question] What was the old system?

[Answer] For over 30 years -- ever since the reform in the fifties -- enterprises have gotten used to a certain schematic thinking which can be defined as "the state will give." Managers have never had at their disposal the necessary fiscal resources to ensure that their enterprises could be self-financing without asking for loans.

[Question] The bank had to provide such credits, it seems?

[Answer] Yes, it had to, actually. Enterprises used to receive production plans from above and had to obtain certain funds to implement them. The bank was seemingly entitled to give its own evaluation of the amount of credits, and often discussions were held in this connection, but they involved secondary and formal matters such as, for example, which stocks should be assessed as superfluous or excessive. In fact, the bank was compelled to give loans.

[Question] In fact, the two sides continued their existence in compulsion and luxury. Enterprises "had" to receive loans from the bank in complete disregard of the effectiveness of their economic management, and the bank "had" to grant loans, although, in the name of commonsense, it should not have given them in all cases. What has changed in that?

[Answer] The situation in enterprises began to change in 1980, especially in 1981, when the economy became completely disarrayed, which resulted in an avalanche of costs, among other things. Enterprises began to consume even their own 40 percent of the enterprise capital and to work at a loss, and bank credits began to be used to pay for the losses.

[Question] Everyone has put great hopes in the economic reform. Why then the "credit shock?"

[Answer] When the reform was being worked out there were many people who wanted to grant to enterprises 100 percent of the necessary turnover funds, and this is what enterprise managements also counted on because it would place everyone on the same footing. However, the beginning of the reform coincided with the conditions of economic imbalance, and it was necessary to revalue the stocks in line with new prices: let us remember that during the last night of last December prices increased Zl.2 billion. Some enterprises had 2-day stocks of some basic raw materials, but there were others that had stocks of other materials for 1,000 production days. It was decided to leave part of the value of these resources in enterprises and to transfer the rest to the state budget. We banking people took the view that the money represented by that value should be wholly left with producers, but this was not done. The adopted alternative was to allow enterprises to finance their activities with 30 percent of the resources in their possession. In one way or another, this amounted to no more than shifting the gap in the state's fiscal system.

[Question] Why were the banks for a 100-percent solution?

[Answer] As I have told you, there was a financial gap which was in that way shifted from the state budget to the bank credit. I think that the situation would have been clearer if the gap had remained in the budget because in that case we would have known exactly how much money should be additionally printed. But this is not important. What is important is that enterprises have to continue to ask the bank for loans.

[Question] The press recently carried an electrifying report that about 50 enterprises are threatened with bankruptcy and are not allowed to ask for bank loans.

[Answer] That figure is not accurate. But it is true that the bank will grant loans to only those enterprises which are able to prove that under the new economic and price conditions they will not get into the situation of 1980-81 when we had to finance losses.

[Question] Enterprises continue to complain that they are weighed down by many social welfare functions, which cost a lot and make no profit.

[Answer] Our precise task is to separate the economic sphere from the social sphere. To keep its domestic peace, no enterprise will voluntarily dismiss a single worker, even though some of them come merely to clock in and out because there is no work for them due to the lack of materials or bad work organization. Loans will force enterprises to rationalize employment because they will receive from the bank as much money as is needed to accomplish a specific production task.

[Question] What will happen to those enterprises that for some reason use only 50-70 percent of their production capacities?

[Answer] If an enterprise is unable to present to the bank a credible plan for positive fiscal results from its activity, it will not be granted a loan.

[Question] And then what?

[Answer] Two possibilities: either the enterprise declares that its performance has been restricted and, in line with the Economic Committee's principles, is included in the state budget, in which case it cannot be granted any bank credits, or it submits to the bank a program for improving production and for eliminating the reasons for bad economic management.

[Question] What is the deadline for submitting programs for improvements or applications for budget subsidies? What is the number of enterprises that may have to do so?

[Answer] This operation will be completed on 30 June. But actually everything will be settled by 15 June. Up to now we have examined about 50 percent of the applications for credits. The number of enterprises that will be included in the state budget or that will have to submit credible programs for improvements in order to obtain loans is fluid. There are about 13,000 economic units that use credits. According to our sample probes, the number of enterprises that may not be granted credits varies between 10 and 30 percent, depending on the area and branch. I can add that construction enterprises have found themselves in the most difficult situation.

[Question] Brutally speaking, who will go bankrupt?

[Answer] The February package of acts passed by the Sejm does not include a "bankruptcy" act, which means that there is a legislative gap. Personally, I hope that people conscious of their responsibilities will not allow a situation to develop in which an enterprise would have to be liquidated. An activation fund has been set up, among other measures, in order to create the means to alleviate the social consequences of manpower transfer connected with restrictions on and the so-called restructuring of production. Viewing these issues from a theoretical angle, I guess that the assets of a bankrupt enterprise would be taken over by the bank or by other creditors or by the suppliers or by the state treasury. Many such assets will be frozen in buildings and machinery, but stocks may be made liquid.

[Question] What about the workers of such an enterprise?

[Answer] They could find work in neighboring plants or would profit by the activation fund.

[Question] The state of affairs as presented by you has given and is bound to give rise to anxiety in many enterprises, especially in view of your polemics with director Bujwid and editor Jezioranski in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE. Ater all, an enterprises' fate will be decided by a girl behind a desk.

[Answer] First, no girl will decide that, but a bank credit inspector -- that is, an expert who knows how to evaluate the credibility of the enterprise's data. Second, it must be clearly stated that the enterprise will discuss the real facts and not metaphysical phenomena with such an inspector. A balance sheet is a balance sheet and shows either profit or loss.

[Question] Is a credit inspector's decision irrevocable?

[Answer] The credit inspector may -- he "does not have to" -- try to make credible -- I stress to make credible -- the plans presented to him by enterprises. That means that he may try to examine the plan for selling products and for obtaining raw materials, especially the imported ones, in order to become convinced that the enterprise will achieve positive fiscal results. However, in the odd case when controversy ensues, the enterprises may appeal to the director of a regional bank against the inspector's decision.

[Question] Are banks prepared for their new role?

[Answer] Yes. There are about 5,000 credit inspectors who are suitably trained for this job. Still, we need a certain transformation of consciousness or rather we need to increase it: our employees must always remember that the bank grants credits for economic purposes at its own risk. The economic model produced by the economic reform is based on the complete exploitation of the mechanisms of the market and money economy. Perhaps not today, when we are in a state of profound imbalance, but certainly in the near future we will have to observe the principle that what is good for an enterprise is good for the state and vice versa.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD151848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Ministry of Finance's activity was determined last year by the country's difficult and systematically worsening economic situation. The disruptions in the functioning of the economy were reflected in the state budget, whose expenditures could not be fully covered by current incomes. The deficit amounted to about Z125 billion. Concurrently with high pay increases, there was a further drop in production and labor productivity in enterprises. This resulted in a drop in budget incomes. All of this was discussed at the 2-day session of the Sejm Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances which ended today. Deputies heard a report on the implementation of last year's plan and state budget. They were briefed on the economic situation and on the central plan's assumptions for the remaining months of this year.

The Sejm Commission for Light Industry also concerned itself with budget and plan matters. Deputies stressed above all the severing of links between the light industry and commerce. There was a critical assessment of production plants' development of the network of factory shops at the expense of general trade. A great deal was also said about the trend toward excessive price increases. In the report compiled by the deputies, attention is drawn to the vital need to rapidly reconstruct the footwear and clothing market.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON CONDITIONS FOR NATIONAL AGREEMENT

AU141614 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "Conditions for Agreement"]

[Text] During the months since 13 December 1981 the domestic situation in Poland has developed in a differentiated way. There have been periods when the achieved level of stabilization and the decisions on toning down martial law, which accompanied this positive manifestation, have allowed justified optimism. However, soon the May events forced each one of us to think anew about the complicated nature of political realities, which make the normalization of the country's life difficult.

Remember the commentaries that appeared in the serious Western press on the subject of Poland's prospects. The commentaries predicted that the authorities would switch over to "tough policies" and would give up the idea of national agreement. Attention would be exclusively focused, they asserted, on efforts to prevent further street demonstrations and strikes. They said that mistrust and even revenge would be substitutes for the difficult search for a dialogue with the people, whom Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski had at one time assured in the Sejm that attitudes toward them would be determined not by past activities, but by present readiness to promote joint work for the good of Poland.

No one intends to abandon that promise. The effort, as defined by the ninth party congress, to achieve the most extensive possible dialogue constitutes a permanent action line even when it becomes obvious how difficult its implementation is. In his Bucharest speech, which was reported by all Western press agencies, General W. Jaruzelski said:

"While waging a persevering struggle against the adversaries of socialism, we do not lose sight of our long-term prospects. Closely cooperating with its allied parties, the PZPR continues to restore its ties with the workers class and society and to rebuild and strengthen its leading function. Premises are being created for building national agreement among the people's patriotic forces that recognize the supremacy of the socialist state's interests. We will be patient and consistent in those activities.

Let us pay attention to the following: The reaffirmation of the principle that the recognition of the supremacy of the socialist state should constitute the plane of agreement excludes from the dialogue only the political opposition that continues to maintain its program for a showdown with the socialist system in any form. On the other hand, there is a place in cooperation for the old masses of Solidarity members -- for people who joined that organization but had nothing in common with the political intentions and ambitions of its extremist leaders. There is a place in the dialogue for the church and believers -- for anyone who today is still indifferent or mistrustful, but who may be won over in the future.

While writing these words, we are conscious of the fact of how complicated, difficult and prolonged must be the efforts to revalue many evaluations strongly professed by a large part of our society. Fully appreciating the significance of the fact that since mid-May the country has been in peace, we do not intend to view it in a simplified way as a universal approval of party and government activities. But, after all, the aforementioned speech contains an optimistic sentence on the prospects for agreement:

"If no aggravating and adventurous domestic disturbances take place and if external discrimination and interference is halted, it will be possible to take a major stride along that road."

Two obstacles to the further easing of martial law have been mentioned here. The first obstacle would be, above all, new street demonstrations or strikes. I admit that I am often puzzled by the indifference with which some communities receive the programs beamed by Western radio stations about former Solidarity leaders. In order to arrive at the joint evaluation of those programs, it would be enough just to rationally examine all the inevitable consequences of such programs and to agree that they are programs for the people's political and economic suicide.

The other obstacle is represented by the external boycott and sanctions, which are mainly applied by the United States. We are often told that these sanctions are meant to compel our authorities to lift martial law. What obvious hypocrisy there is in such an argument if we consider that it is precisely the economic situation that makes the crucial impact on social moods, which means that it is actually the sanctions that make it difficult to achieve normalization and agreement.

No one will carry us back to our proper place in the world. We must ourselves create the necessary conditions for such a return, overcoming the present divisions by virtue of a farsighted and just policy of the party and the government. In the present politically divided world, the internally torn and weak countries are subjected to pressure and blackmail. Only the states that are able to successfully overcome the difficult periods of their history inspire respect.

RZECZPOSPOLITA COMMENTS ON COLLABORATION

LD151144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] (Bogdan Maciejewski) presents the readers of the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily with his remarks on collaboration. What is this word, dug up from the dictionary of the bad -- the worst -- expressions of past years and which acquired a particular meaning in the period of the World War II, to mean today?

It means, (Bogdan Maciejewski) writes ironically, to take part in the life of the nation and in setting it right: an active presence, not just a verbal one, in the Polish matters that need dealing with. It means, I think, cooperation with the fatherland in its and our common interest. It seems that some terrible conceptual confusion has occurred.

So what is in the minds of those who mold the opinions about collaboration? It is a matter of treating the enormous effort that stands before us lightly -- compromising it. A matter of fragmenting a nation that is already fragmented enough, a state that is already weak enough; of urging people not to cooperate in the work of repairing the republic.

We read in RZECZPOSPOLITA: No authorities and no state are ever free from opponents. But, at the same time, nowhere does one construct an alternative program on the basis of an absolute negation of everything achieved by generations long-past and those still alive.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ILO DELEGATION STATEMENT

AU141657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[PAP report: "Trade Union Freedom and the Protection of Trade Union Rights -- a Statement by the Polish Delegation at the International Labor Conference" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] GENEVA (PAP) -- THE 68TH ILO SESSION HAS BEEN CONTINUING ITS DELIBERATIONS HERE. THE COMMISSION FOR APPLYING ILO CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, WORKING WITHIN THE CONFERENCE, HELD ITS SESSION ON THURSDAY.

Some western delegates used that forum to criticize Poland. They concentrated on the suspension of trade unions in Poland and on the internment of some Solidarity figures.

THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS VERY ATTENTIVELY LISTENED TO A STATEMENT MADE BY THE POLISH DELEGATION WITH REGARD TO THE QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIONS RAISED.

THE STATEMENT IN PARTICULAR READS: At the request of the Expert Commission and the Commission for Applying ILO Conventions and Recommendations, we would like to present the position taken by the government of the Polish People's Republic to the fundamental issue of applying the provisions of convention No 87 concerning trade union freedom and the protection of trade union rights.

The Polish delegation is aware that the evaluations of our internal situation and of its international conditions may differ. There are many evaluations, ranging from the friendly ones regarding the whole complex of the present state of affairs in our country with understanding, to the extreme ones, motivated either by the emotional involvement on one of the sides, or emerging from the incomprehension of the whole complex of those issues. We deliberately omit attitudes with political motives and unfriendly to Poland, motives that should in principle be alien to our organization.

As is known, the Committee for Trade Union Freedom in the ILO Administrative Council examined case No 1097 concerning Poland. The government, in accordance with the procedure, has already presented reports and is preparing the further ones requested by the Administrative Council in the recommendations made by the Committee for Trade Union Freedom. For this reason, our statement is preliminary, although authoritative. We regard it as further manifestation of the Polish Government's good will with regard to the requests of the Expert Commission and the Commission for Applying ILO Conventions and Recommendations.

We would like to state that the developments in Poland -- stirring for some and dramatic for others -- had various aspects in 1980-81. We do not want to deal in detail with the causes of those developments because that would take too much time in our commission. However, we would like to say that, at the 67th session of the International Labor Conference, we believed that on the basis of social and national accords and in constructive cooperation with the trade union movement, all Poles by common efforts would more easily confront the economic and social difficulties experienced by our country. Our hopes were also grounded on some statements made by Solidarity representatives.

Unfortunately, something different happened, and events took a course different from verbal statements. While assessing the events in Poland, one should in particular pose the question whether, in view of the complaints filed against the Polish Government, Solidarity respected the legal order valid in the country, whether it abided by the provisions of convention No 87 that clearly defines the scope of the activity of a trade union.

The failure to answer this question, which involves the obligations not only of the government but also of trade unions, would undermine the whole system of ILO conventions. Respect for the law must be a principle observed by the trade union irrespective of the constitutional differences among ILO member states. That was the obligation accepted -- at least formally, in its statutes -- by Solidarity as one of the country's largest trade union centers. We would also like to state that the Polish authorities possess factual materials that confirm the emergence -- and then the systematic escalation -- of the manifestations of Solidarity's disrespect for the valid law, and even of placing itself above the law.

That state of affairs was brought about by the fact that representatives of illegal political organizations, who for a long time were taking steps aimed at overthrowing the constitutional state structures and for whom the trade union was only a screen for antistate activity, won decisive influence at various levels of the Solidarity leadership.

Particularly dangerous from that point of view was successively escalating such activities as:

-- Acts against the legal authorities, disrespect for the decisions of the supreme and local state administration organs, and even of representative organs, including the Sejm (the Sejm decisions on the provisional suspension of strike and protest actions);

-- Public calls for disobedience or resistance to the laws (for example, for the nonobservance of the March 1981 agreement on the anticipated compliance with the principles of the act on trade unions);

-- Public statements against Poland's alliances and relations with the socialist countries (for example, the message addressed by the first Solidarity congress to societies and peoples in the socialist countries, speeches by some leaders disputing the justification for the alliances, calls on the soldiers, and so forth);

-- The application of force or lawless threats to compel public functionaries to discontinue their legal duties, the attempts at exerting pressure on the courts in order to prevent them from their proper functioning, as well as interference in the internal affairs of penal establishments;

-- Illegal acts in the economic field, for example, the attempts to prevent the shipment of goods intended for export.

No state guided by its interests would indulge in tolerating the massive and rapid escalation of such phenomena as those listed above. To be easy on them would signify full anarchy in all spheres of life, would imply the threat of an open confrontation, and would jeopardize the national existence.

That precisely was the situation that emerged in Poland -- despite the repeated appeals, warning and attempts to reach an agreement undertaken not only by the government, but also the Sejm -- in December 1981. All that resulted in the emergency measures adopted by our own sovereign decisions. And only owing to those measures did Poland stop one step short of an abyss.

The imposition of martial law and the temporary suspension of some civil rights, including the suspension of all trade unions and other public organizations, was a difficult but, unfortunately, necessary decision. In accordance with the international pact on civil and political rights, the UN secretary general and member states had been advised about the state of affairs. As far as these issues are concerned, we have constantly been and are in touch with the International Labor Bureau [MBP], and we find those contacts to be useful to both sides. The statement then discusses the documents presented by the Polish authorities to the ILO with regard to the internees. It says that about 5,000 out of the about 7,000 internees have already been freed. It emphasizes that those persons were interned whose activity could have jeopardized public order and that not only trade unionists were interned. The reason behind internment at that time and in the existing situation was the threat of political anarchy, and not trade union activity.

The statement reports on the discussion taking place in Poland on the future model of the trade union movement. The discussion should result in the adoption by the Polish parliament of a trade unions act in line with ILO conventions 87 and 98.

At the end, the statement reads: We would like to believe that this explanation made on behalf of the government of the Polish People's Republic will help the commission take a more objective view of the causes of the temporary suspension of trade union activities, as well as of the government's genuine intention to return to the full observance of the ratified ILO conventions. The government is aware that martial law by itself is unable to settle pressing social and economic problems. Its only objective was to prevent the direct confrontation of forces, to restore social calm and public order, to provide conditions for the normal functioning of the state structures, and to protect the economy from breakdown. Only now have contions been provided for further moves aimed at emerging from the socioeconomic crisis. This line is being pursued gradually and consistently.

Poland is experiencing very difficult times. All are aware of the extremely difficult economic situation, and in this respect we expect some states to review the measures they have adopted (economic restrictions) because eventually they will painfully affect Polish society as a whole. Under such circumstances, the government must adopt today difficult and even unpopular decisions which temporarily bring down the living standards of the working people in order to restore the economic balance and to provide appropriate conditions for implementing the economic reform on which we have pinned so many hopes as soon as possible.

If it is true -- as it is being generally alleged in various countries and even at this conference -- that the efforts made by all the working people in Poland to get out of the extremely difficult socioeconomic situation meet with feelings of benevolence and friendliness, our country, and particularly the working people, will be genuinely assisted if other countries and the ILO take steps to give up every attempt to interfere in our country's affairs and to discontinue the economic blockade applied to Poland.

Assistance to Polish society, well conceived, may also be manifested in the good atmosphere of mutual understanding and of respect for the rights of each nation to settle its own problems, which would also be for the benefit of well-conceived friendly cooperation among all countries, cooperation that is needed today perhaps more then ever in the past.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS TARNOW VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETING

LD151812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] We want accord -- on the basis of our party's program and on the basis of socialism -- with all of the forces which want to espouse the socialist principles of our state's existence, Stefan Olszowski said in summing up the discussion at today's plenary session of the Tarnow Voivodship party committee. The Central Committee secretary stated that our party is a party of accord and struggle. We are a party of struggle against all forces which are hostile to our state and to our political system. Let us not deceive ourselves that the struggle against them is now over. Last Sunday is an eloquent example of this.

The Central Committee secretary also mentioned the significance of the ninth party congress and the strategic line of party activity which it elaborated. He stressed that those resolutions have to be put into effect in their entirety and as soon as possible.

The Tarnow Voivodship party committee's session was devoted to discussing and delineating tasks for the voivodship's echelons and organizations in order to further consolidate the party's ideological identity and organizational cohesion.

POZNAN MEETING DISCUSSES 1956 CRISIS, RIOTS

AU141203 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Before the Anniversary of June 1956 in Pozan -- the PZPR Plant Committee's Plenum Cegielski Plant"]

[Text] The PZPR plant committee of the Cegielski metal plant in Poznan held a plenum, which was attended by party aktivs from large Poznan enterprises and by representatives of the political and administrative authorities of the city and its region. The main subject of the plenum was the origins of the 1956 crisis and the preparations to mark the anni versary of Poznan's

We have decided at this plenum to unambiguously define our position on the June events in 1956, Brig Gen Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee, said. What all party members of the voivodship organization need is a clear position on that matter.

The date of 28 June -- a tragic date on which people lost their lives in a fratricidal fight -- must not become a pretext for fomenting new dangerous tensions and the monument must not be used by the antisocialist forces as a typical sanctuar [sanktuarium] of hostility toward the apparatus of power. The events of 1956, E. Lukasik stressed, should become a permenent element of social consciousness. We need comprehensive scientific research on that subject, and there is no doubt that such research will continue. We want to know more about that subject; we want to gain a thorough knowledge about the reasons for all Polish crises. One thing is certain today: If Polish workers took to the streets, then they did it not to fight socialism, but to fight for socialism, for the real presence in the people's life of the socialist ideals of social justice, for respect of the workers' dignity, for respect for the laws and for condemning all features of anarchy, willfulness and distortions of these ideals.

That is why we do not want anything in our city that can divide us, including the monument, which should be a symbol of accord, agreement and unity in seeking common aims. Agreement and unity in action and, at the same time, determination to repair things and to build patiently and wisely are virtues we now badly need.

The aforementioned statements were a leading motive of all the speeches from the floor.

The plenum passed a resolution in which the party aktivs from large factories in Poznan expressed their position on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the events in June 1956 and their support for the initiatives of the councilors from the city People's Council who work in Cegielski plant and in the railroad rolling stock repair shops to set up an interfactory social committee for marking June 1956. The monument and the 1956 memorial plaques, the resolution states, should become permanent symbols of national conciliation and accord in the efforts to implement the noble ideals of socialism.

WARSAW REPORTS JARUZELSKI-BODYUL MEETING

LD152232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] First secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, today received Deputy Premier Ivan Bodyul, head of the Soviet Union's Government delegation at the 54th International Poznan Fair. The talks were attended on the Polish side by Marian Wozniak, candidate Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, and Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers; and on the Soviet side by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukranian SSR (Sergey) Gurenko, and Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov.

MINISTER CZYREK MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD120916 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 11 Jun (PAP) -- Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, now in New York for the U.N. special session, had a meeting with the Holy See Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. The two statesmen exchanged views on the special U.N. disarmament session and placed the highest importance on nuclear disarmament. Other international topics of interest to Poland and the Vatican were also covered. Also certain aspects of Polish-Vatican relations were discussed during the talk which passed in the spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy.

Minister Czyrek also met Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda. The two sides expressed concern over the development of the international situation, including conflicts in Latin America. The ministers voiced satisfaction at the to date state of bilateral relations and discussed topics relating to the further development of Polish-Mexican cooperation in the political and economic spheres.

During Minister Czyrek's meeting with India's Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, views on the current U.N. session and the present development of the international situation were exchanged. The ministers paid special attention to the numerous hotbeds of tension which affect the atmosphere of international relations and they reviewed the present state and prospects of further development of the traditionally good and steadily expanding Polish-Indian relations.

Minister Czyrek also had a talk with the Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim. Next to the Middle East situation the ministers explored the possibility of further expansion of the successfully developing Polish-Jordanian relations.

Middle East problems, as well as bilateral relations were the subject of Minister Czyrek's talk with his Algerian counterpart, Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

At the invitation of Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the New York TIMES publisher, Minister Czyrek paid a visit to the paper's office and met members of the editorial board and leading newspaper commentators.

At the Polish Consulate in New York, Minister Czyrek met representatives of Polonian organizations, social and cultural activists, scholars and industrialists from seven east coast states. During the meeting Minister Czyrek spoke of the current political, economic and social situation in Poland and discussed the state of Polish-American cooperation, laying special emphasis on the significance of the further fruitful, constructive and mutually needed cooperation of Polish Americans with their homeland.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS REAGAN VISIT TO FRG, BERLIN

LD152112 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 June (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today charged Ronald Reagan with courting rightist forces in West Germany while he visited Bonn and West Berlin during his recent tour of Western Europe.

While wielding (?slogans) on reunification of Germany, Reagan "was trying to win that part of West German society which has failed to come to terms with facts in post-war Europe," TRYBUNA said.

At the same time, the U.S. President wanted "people in West Germany and in West Berlin to forget his confrontation [word indistinct] political and military concepts, record armaments, and his complicating East-West relations, including attempts to torpedo trade with the socialist countries which was profitable also to the Federal Republic," TRYBUNA said. "He probably hoped that people in West Germany would forget it was him and his aides who had assigned to their country the role of a nuclear testing ground in Europe and that in (?whose) territory they would like to [word indistinct] a limited nuclear war."

"The fact that in the course of Reagan's speeches in Bonn and West Berlin hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated against him and his policy of armaments and tension proves that times have changed also in the Federal Republic and West Berlin, where a considerable part of public opinion finds him exactly the man to be feared."

CORRESPONDENT CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON POLAND

LD151216 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Jun (PAP) -- PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glombinski reports: In normal relations between states, regulated by international law and the diplomatic code, it is accepted that no government publishes statements about the purely internal affairs of another state.

The U.S. Government has shown many times that it does not feel itself bound by law and accepted standards and, consequently, has arrogated to itself the right to make assessments, express opinions and instruct other countries about their internal problems. Recently this has been happening particularly frequently with regard to Poland.

An example is the statement by the U.S. President, published on 13 June this year, in which the head of state and government with all the authority of his post behind him assesses the situation in Poland. He is trying to exert pressure on the Polish leadership and also to drive a wedge between Poland and its closest allies. If a publication of this sort appeared in the American press as a commentary, it would be just the personal assessments and opinions of the author or publisher, to which any newspaper publisher has the right. One may argue with him and counterpose one's own assessments. And we, in the pages of our press, also assess various actions by the American Government.

However, this is no matter of a newspaper publication but of a propaganda program statement from the government. And what does this government say? I quote: "The various sanctions which we imposed in December against the Warsaw Government are having a serious influence on the Polish economy."

It is clear that this assertion is made with a certain satisfaction that American sanctions have damaged the Polish economy and are consequently making Poland poorer, increasing the country's difficulties and thus also the everyday difficulties of the Poles.

However, this is not the end of it. The very next sentence of the "statement" says: "Day by day the effect of these sanctions is increasing, particularly in connection with the reluctance of Warsaw's allies to provide significant assistance."

So at every convenient opportunity and taking no account of reality, as the White House experts know very well, attempts are made to drive a wedge between Poland and its allies and to give Poles the idea that their difficulties are explained by the "reluctance" of other socialist countries to "provide assistance."

And finally, there are attempts at pressure being made. The "statement" notes that the U.S. Government is ready to give Poland economic assistance and to end its sanctions if the Polish Government gives way and accepts certain political conditions, which in effect amount to restoring the situation which existed before 13 December.

The "statement" takes up less than a page, but it sets out all the great-power policy in relation to Poland -- the pressure, the threats, the attempts to break up our alliances and blatant threats. A more classic example of crude political diversion is hardly imaginable.

Since Washington's policy vis-a-vis Poland has been repeatedly confirmed in recent weeks, it is to be expected that there will be more of these statements, which bring to the U.S. Government neither benefit nor repute.

CZYREK HEADS DELEGATION TO SOFIA

LD151920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] An international conference has begun in Sofia with the participation of Todor Zhivkov. The conference is devoted to Georgi Dimitrov, the great leader of the international workers' movement. The Polish delegation will be led by Minister Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

JEDYNAK, DELEGATION VISIT CSSR

LD151926 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak and a delegation which has visited Czechoslovakia have established firm agreements in order to improve cooperation and joint production between the engineering industries of both countries. Joint activities for the production of heavy tractors were also discussed.

VATICAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD141810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the group for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the government of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Warsaw today.

GOISAN MEETS WITH FRG FOREIGN MINISTER IN BONN

AU151952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On Tuesday, June 15, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania, who pays an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at head of a delegation, had an interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the interview views were exchanged on the development of the Romanian-West German relations, as well as on some current international questions.

Emphasis was placed on the possibilities of intensifying and diversifying the relations between the two countries the Romanian-West German cooperation on an economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and detente.

The GNA delegation also met with chairmen in Bundestag of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, with members of the Romania-West Germany parliamentary group, as well as with members of the foreign policy commission of the Bundestag.

DEFENSE MINISTER OLTEANU VISITS HUNGARY

AU151842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 15 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 15, the defence ministers of Romania and Hungary conducted talks in Budapest in a cordial, friendly atmopshere.

Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defence, pays an official visit to Hungary at head of a military delegation, at the invitation of General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic.

CEAUSESCU CABLES SALUTE TO NEW GREEK CP LEADER

AU141447 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade (Yannis Bannias), secretary of the Greek Communist Party (Interior).

Your election to the position of secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (Interior) gives me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warm congratulations and wishes for success in your highly responsible activity. I take this opportunity to point to the upward evolution of relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the Greek Communist Party (Interior), based on mutual esteem and respect and I express the conviction that they will continue to develop to the benefit of the two parties and peoples and in the interest of detente, peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

YUGOSLAV LEADER SALUTES DASCALESCU ON ELECTION

AU141448 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On your election as prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling this highly responsible function on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and myself personally.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction that relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our friendly neighboring socialist countries will continue to successfully develop.

[Signed] Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

CEAUSESCU CABLES BREZHNEV ON PATARIDZE'S DEATH

AU141714 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the death of Comrade Zurab Aleksandrovich Pataridze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, I extend to you heartfelt condolences on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and myself personally.

Please extend our feelings of compassion to the mourning family.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

LATE REPORT: CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR IRAQ, JORDAN

AU161016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest 16 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left on June 16 in the morning on official visits of friendship to the Republic of Iraq, at the invitation of Saddam Husayn, secretary-general in the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, and to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at the invitation of his majesty King Husayn Ibn Talal and of Queen Nur.

The visits to Iraq and Jordan by the Romanian party and state leader account for a very important contribution to the development of the good relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration established by Romania with those countries and with the other Arab states and peoples to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of peace, detente, understanding and cooperation internationally.

Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on these visits by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; by other officials.

The departure ceremony took place at the Otopeni airport where Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, by the other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

Present were the charges d'affaires ad-interim in Bucharest of Iraq, (Yahya Mahdia dh-Dhahir al-'Ani), and Jordan, (Shakir Arabiat).

Present at the airport were also numerous Bucharesters who extended a warn manifestation to the Romanian party and state leader wishing him full success in his visits to Iraq and Jordan.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly answered the cheers and sympathy of the crowd.

The presidential aircraft took off at 8.45 hours.

PRESIDENCY SENDS MESSAGES TO LEBANON, SYRIA, PLO

LD121516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1303 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SFRY has sent messages to President Sarkis of Lebanon, President al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic, and President of the Palestine Liberation Organization 'Arafat, expressing Yugoslavia's solidarity with and support to their combat against the Israeli aggression.

Embassy in Beirut Damaged

LD141914 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] While efforts are being made in the world organization to reach an accord on disarmament, dramatic reports are arriving from Beirut. The town is surrounded and the building of the Yugoslav Embassy has been damaged. Miodrag Radovic, TANJUG correspondent, reports:

[Begin recording] While complete uncertainty reigns, armed clashes between different militias and groups in the besieged city continue to terrorize Beirut incessantly. During the sharp exchanges of fire in the park opposite the Yugoslav Embassy between a Palestinian group and the so-called armed elements, the Embassy building was seriously damaged. An anti-tank grenade hit the multistory building where the Embassy is located. Machine-gun bullets shattered the windows.

Yugoslav Ambassador Radmilo Trojanovic was stopped near his apartment by a group of men armed with pistols, who ordered him out of his car and seized his briefcase. The car was, of course, driven away by them. No Yugoslavs have so far been injured. Most have left west Beirut and have found shelter in the mountains of eastern Lebanon. [end recording]

MOJSOV MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN SESSION

LD141940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is participating in the work of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, has had separate meetings here with the heads of diplomacy of four countries and of the PLO.

The federal secretary has had talks with Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations; Willibald Pahr, the head of Austrian diplomacy; Jozef Czyrek, the foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic; Ieng Sary, deputy premier in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea; and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

At the focus of attention of all these meetings was the exchange of views on the course so far of the General Assembly's special session on disarmament, on the development of the international situation and on the most topical problems faced by the world community, as well as the development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and those countries and the PLO.

MINIC LEAVES FOR DIMITROV CENTENARY IN BULGARIA

LD140936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0858 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade for Sofia today. At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee Milos Minic will attend the international conference in connection with the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov to be held in Sofia. Milos Minic was seen off at Belgrade airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Rayko Mikolov, the ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the SFRY, was also in the party.

STAMBOLIC SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU142053 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Speech by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in New York on 10 June]

[Text] Mr President, allow me to congratulate you and express pleasure that you have been elected president of this important session. This is all the more true because you come from a nonaligned country which is Yugoslavia's friend.

I avail myself of this opportunity with satisfaction to also congratulate Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar on his election as secretary general of the United Nations. I am doing this at a very important time when justified hopes are being placed on the United Nations to make a decisive contribution to solving many difficult problems that burden international relations.

I address this most representative gathering on behalf of the country which many times during its history and especially in the last world war experienced all the horrors of weapons and suffered enormous losses in human life and destruction.

This is one of the reasons why I want to confirm Yugoslavia's vital interest in halting the dangerous arms race and in initiating real disarmament.

Disarmament, as one of the essential conditions for world peace, has been at the center of activity of the United Nations from the very first days, and the first UN resolution dealt precisely with disarmament. Since then the world organization has continued to concern itself with the problem of the arms race, which represents a big obstacle to fulfilling the goals and implementing the principles of the United Nations.

The appearance of nuclear weapons at the time of the proclamation of the charter of the lofty goals of peace of the United Nations attest to the profound contradictions of contemporary mankind. The world organization is the most appropriate forum of the world community within which an effective international action must be waged to eliminate these contradictions and strengthen world peace.

We see the extraordinary importance of the session precisely in the role which it plays in eliminating the threat of war that hangs over mankind today. For this reason we must approach this session with a sense of responsibility for the future of mankind and before the present and future generations.

The international community must orient itself, resolutely and without delay, to the great problems of the contemporary world, strengthening international security and economic development and social progress, which are most directly linked to disarmament.

We believe that this gathering also shows that we share this sense of responsibility and that, despite the differences and disputes and frequently also crises in our mutual relations, we are not forgetting what we have in common and are not neglecting our constant obligation to continue to eliminate what divides us. Today the world is linked together by its destiny more than ever before and it is the right of every people to participate in solving international problems.

There is no doubt whatsoever that international relations are in a state of serious crisis. Today we are confronted with policies and practices which are profoundly contrary to UN goals and principles. The rights of peoples to live independently and in peace and freedom and to determine their own socioeconomic development and their foreign policies are being threatened more and more frequently. The threat and use of military force are apparent in many regions. The rivalry between the big powers and blocs is pushing the world to the brink of war. The arms race, as a consequence and expression of contradictions and mistrust between the blocs and primarily the two big powers, which bear the full responsibility for this development, continues to be intensified.

Interference in Affairs of Other Countries

In these circumstances, instead of a disarmament process, the stockpiling of weapons continues; instead of solutions for the crisis hotbeds, the existing crisis hotbeds continue to be intensified and new ones are being created; instead of negotiations, force is used; and instead of respect for independence, efforts continue to legitimize interference in internal affairs in various forms for the purpose of expanding the spheres of interests of the blocs. Also after the first special session on disarmament, new military interventions and interference in the internal affairs of certain countries and an open violation of their integrity and sovereignty took place. Support continues to be extended to the aggressive forces of racism which resist putting an end to colonialism. The aggressive actions directed at taking away the inalienable rights of peoples to freedom and independence are encouraged.

The latest brutal Israeli attack on Lebanon demonstrates what happens when Israel's longstanding aggressive policy toward the Arab countries and peoples is tolerated. We resolutely condemn the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the Palestinian people. We advocate that urgent and effective measures be taken to put an end to the Israeli aggression in the Middle East, and this is a vital prerequisite for solving this serious international crisis which dangerously threatens world peace.

I particularly want to remind you of the danger for peace and security in the world resulting from the dramatic deepening of inequitable economic relations between the industrially developed countries and the developing countries. The inherited relations of domination and exploitation are being detained or are even being further intensified, while the burden of economic crisis is being transferred to the developing countries. All this narrows the scope for economic cooperation and development in the world. The awareness that these trends are to the detriment of the long-term interests of the developed countries themselves has not prevailed everywhere. The inequitable economic relations broaden the scope for political crises, which are accompanied by the increased role of military force. Today this is one of the most dangerous sources of instability in the world.

We are deeply convinced of the necessity for effective talks on changing the existing situation, and this is the only way in which it is possible to halt a deepening of inequality in the world economic development and a constant worsening of the position of the developing countries. In the global negotiations we see the road for realizing this goal.

Responsibility for Arms Race

Never before in its history has mankind been exposed to such a threat as that posed today by the arms race between the great powers and blocs. This arms race is all the more dangerous because it appears as a cause, as well as a consequence, of the confrontation between the militarily and technically most powerful countries in the world, which involves enormous material and human forces and flares up emotions and irrational passions which easily escape the control of reason. For this reason it is indispensable not only for this session to perceive the nature and consequences of the arms race, but also to find roads for halting it.

The first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in 1978 adopted a world platform on disarmament and an action program of specific measures. Hopes increased that the process of reducing and liquidating the dangerous military arsenals would begin. However, today we are forced to note that these hopes were betrayed. Practical measures of disarmament have been missing. In this 4-year period, the arms race continued at an accelerated pace. The fact that the world will allocate some $200 billion more for military budgets this year than in the year the first session was held is a dramatic warning signal and the reason for seriously questioning why the obligations were not met.

The accumulated arms, the increased military forces and the consolidation of blocs have not brought the world, nor the individual countries -- nor could they -- increased security. On the contrary, the overall security has dropped to a lower level. Not only are there are more and more arms but these arms are also increasingly more used en masse to threaten the freedom and independence of an increasingly greater number of countries and peoples.

The nuclear powers have continued increasing their arsenals despite all the recommendations and obligations to reduce armaments. The nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty is being arrogantly violated. The danger of a nuclear war has recently intensified with the appearance of the doctrine on possibilities for waging a limited nuclear war and with the accumulation of tactical nuclear weapons intended to wage such a war. This directly opens the door to a general nuclear cataclysm. What is at stake is the survival of all mankind. Hence also the right and obligation not only of the nuclear countries, but also of the nonnuclear countries to invest maximum efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament. The nuclear powers certainly bear the greatest responsibility for the current unfavorable state of negotiations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the obligation to urgently overcome this state.

Support for Real Negotiations

A resumption of the American-Soviet talks on reducing certain kinds of nuclear weapons with the aim of achieving specific agreements as soon as possible would be a very significant step within this context. For this reason we support all those initiatives by the statesmen of these countries that lead to beginning substantial talks on disarmament.

In the shadow of the nuclear danger, the race in conventional armament of great proportions continues and is being further developed. The development of new chemical, biological and other arms for mass destruction which by their destructive effect are equal to nuclear arms represents a special danger. World peace and the independence of many countries are increasingly more threatened by the widespread use of precisely conventional weapons in many local wars and armed interventions. All this justifies the demands for making parallel efforts for reducing both nuclear and conventional armament.

I want to point to one of the most serious consequences of the arms race -- to a vital worsening of the security position, particularly of the nonaligned and other developing countries. The forces which threaten freedom and the resources for military intervention increase much more rapidly than the national defense capability of the threatened countries. This is one of the basic causes jeopardizing international security and this should concern all countries of the world, the entire international community, for the threat to the security of any given country in the current world of interdependence is quickly internationalized and begins to pose a threat to big and small countries.

The world is facing a fateful question: how to remove the growing dangers and how to redirect the current trends in favor of peace and stable international security.

Proceeding from the basic principles and goals of the nonaligned policy, the nonaligned countries have always placed the consolidation of peace and international security and cooperation in the center of their activity. The nonaligned countries have pointed to the untenability of the bloc concept of international security and relations in the world based on domination and hegemony.

Substance of the Nonaligned Policy

By its substance nonalignment is a negation of such a policy. The current crisis in international relations most obviously reveals all dangers stemming from a bloc division and a security system based on a balance of force and fear. Not reconciling themselves to such a concept of security, the nonaligned countries have offered a new concept of international relations whose essence is active peaceful coexistence, equitable cooperation and equal security for countries and peoples.

As is well known, the nonaligned countries took the initiative for convening the first special session on disarmament and they made a number of proposals for opening the process of disarmament. Numerous initiatives for solving other great problems of the present have also come from them.

It is our deep conviction that we can build a firm peace and more stable international relations on the basis of cooperation on an equal footing, equal security and mutual confidence, and under the condition of a vital reduction of the armed forces and armament in the world. The general aim of our activity must be guaranteed security for every country, and this should be achieved on the lowest possible level of armament and armed forces. This aim certainly demands a resolute effort from the international community to build a system which will make it impossible to use force in international relations. We also believe that it is necessary to work out an effective system of measures at the United Nations which will be obligatory for all countries, for a peaceful solution of disputes among the member countries on the basis of the charter principles.

We are firmly convinced that progress in the interest of all countries can be achieved solely through simultaneous efforts aimed at overcoming disputes and crises by peaceful means. This would contribute to a strengthening of confidence and open the road to disarmament. Likewise, practical measures of disarmament, even those of a modest scope, would have a positive influence on improving the political climate and solving disputes and crises by peaceful means.

Disarmament Control Measures

In the absence of a real reduction of the accumulated weapons, the measures of so-called disarmament control do not mean anything else but a control of the arms race. It has been shown that these measures are not and cannot be an obstacle to further quantitative and qualitative profilation of all kinds of arms.

I particularly want to point to the duty of the powers possessing the greatest war arsenals that they should, unconditionally and without delay, assume specific obligations to halt the arms race and to reduce their armed forces and armament. All countries are obliged to make an active contribution to the efforts for disarmament, as well as the right to participate in all multilateral negotiations that concern their security.

We pay full attention to further democratizing the international mechanism of negotiations on disarmament, particularly to strengthening the UN role in this field. In this connection, we also bear in mind a more effective and substantial work of the UN Commission for Disarmament, a full and equitable participation of all members of the disarmament committee and the interested countries in the talks on all problems that this committee deals with.

We believe that regional efforts for disarmament can play a first-class role in international disarmament activity. Efforts aimed at transforming certain regions into zones of peace and cooperation, or rather into nuclear-free zones, such as the Indian Ocean, northern Europe, the Mediterranean and other regions, deserve full support.

Developments in Europe in recent years have confirmed the correctness of the thesis on the indispensability of universal detente, from which all peoples of the world should benefit. It was demonstrated that the intensification of tension and conflicts in certain regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America reflect directly on the situation in Europe and on the process that began in Helsinki. Likewise, the situation in Europe, in which an enormous bloc concentration of both nuclear arms as well as the most modern conventional weapons has taken place, also influences the situation in other regions of the world. The peoples of Europe are aware of the danger that this represents both for their survival and for the survival of the entire world.

It is precisely in Europe that the people's awareness has been strongly manifested, that disarmament is not only the concern of governments but also the vital interest of the broadest masses of the population. Hundreds of thousands of people of different political convictions come out into the streets of Europe to vociferously and resolutely demand that the race in producing means of destruction be ended, and that peace and greater security for all be ensured.

Role of European Neutral and Nonaligned Countries

The opening of the process of European disarmament is being pressingly imposed. We expect the difficulties which the Madrid CSCE meeting encountered to be overcome, and the meeting, when it resumes this fall, to adopt the decisions on convening a European disarmament conference. I particularly want to stress the role of the European nonaligned and neutral countries in their efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe.

The situation and security in the Mediterranean are most directly linked with security in Europe. We attach great importance to the efforts aimed at transforming this region into a zone of peace and cooperation. The development of this region has been accompanied by disturbing phenomena threatening peace. Overcoming such a situation calls for creating the conditions for removing the existing hotbeds of crisis, for increased cooperation and for spreading confidence among the countries of this region. Thus, opportunities would be opened to implement the goals of disarmament in this region. We believe that the positive development of such a process could lead to an international conference under UN auspices on proclaiming the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation.

Within this context we attach exceptional importance to the idea of transforming the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, without any nuclear arms. The realization of this idea presupposes the development of relations among the Balkan countries on the basis of full respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, peaceful coexistence and a lasting orientation toward good-neighborly relations. This idea also presupposes a ban on the threat of force or the use of any kind of weapons against any Balkan country. The success of the action on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone certainly depends on the state of the overall relations in the wider area of the Mediterranean and Europe. A denuclearization of the Balkans would be an important factor in realizing a wider process of disarmament in Europe.

In this difficult international moment all mankind, all of us, nurtures hopes for the success of this session. We have a great responsibility to make maximum efforts and to show the necessary political will to respond to such expectations.

Our direct obligation is not only to make a critical review of the development of the situation between the two sessions, but also to creatively reaffirm the decisions of the first session by adopting specific obligations, roads and measures to urgently begin substantial talks and to take practical disarmament steps.

There Is No Time for Procrastination

We believe that this session must direct its main attention to the final formulation of a comprehensive disarmament program. We must not accept the difficulties as a reason for renouncing the idea of a comprehensive disarmament program and the adoption of as definite obligations as possible will certainly represent a special test of the political will and readiness of each individual country to make its contribution to strengthening security and disarmament.

In our opinion, this session should not miss the opportunity to formulate immediate obligations in the sphere of disarmament, involving as precise terms as possible.

We primarily have in mind the preparation and adoption of a convention on banning chemical weapons, a treaty on comprehensively banning nuclear tests, an agreement on effectively reducing strategic and operational nuclear weapons, convening the European disarmament conference, beginning the process of European disarmament and the like. It goes without saying that all this cannot be a substitute for a comprehensive program, which must be an indivisible whole and the main goal. We believe that at this session we must adopt the decision on convening the third special session on disarmament. It seems to us that the interval of 4 years has proved to be practical and politically acceptable for all participant countries.

Lasting Importance of Tito's Message

Allow me at the conclusion of my address to cite thoughts from President Tito's message to the first special session which, I am convinced, are fully current and valid at this time also: "I am convinced that the present and future generations will not value countries and statesmen by the destructive power of weapons at their disposal, but by their real efforts for and contributions to preventing the road to destruction and self-annihilation, and to placing human energy, knowledge and resources in the service of security and prosperity for all countries and all peoples, in the service of the most humane ideas of man."

We live in a period of fateful decisions whose delay could be fatal. If our discussion marked a positive turn, it could also mark the beginning of fulfilling the centuries-old dream of the human race to live in peace based on freedom, justice and security, because peace can be neither lasting nor just unless it is based on these highest values of human society. The entire history of mankind shows that there can be no peace without freedom and no freedom without peace.

COMMISSION ASSESSES MEDIA COVERAGE OF CONGRESSES

AU151140 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- The press, radio and television have presented the preparations and the course of the recently held congresses and conferences of the League of Communists in a detailed, comprehensive and objective way. The messages of the highest party gatherings of the republics and provinces continue to be a subject of journalistic interpretations. A similar assessment was also made today at a session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Propaganda Activities and Information in the preparations for the 12th LCY congress regarding the involvement of public media in connection with the forthcoming highest gathering of the Yugoslav communists.

However, this essentially positive assessment does not mean that there have been no omissions and errors and even articles contrasting with our orientation. Some articles, especially commentaries, are permeated with unrealistic expectations about the 12th LCY congress. One gets the impression that this party gathering will solve all problems "with a magic wand." In addition, there have been some critical references to the League of Communists congresses and conferences in the sense that they did not bring anything new with their organization, work method and the documents adopted, and that they were not up to the serious level of the situation in which we live. It was said that both these approaches were equally harmful and wrong. The time that is left before the 12th congress must be used for critical writing which will offer new solutions without whitewashing but also without exaggeration in presenting the difficulties.

The session today also discussed information and propaganda activities directed at foreign countries. It was assessed that the great majority of jobs is being successfully completed. However, plans and programs will not be fully carried out because of a shortage of funds and delays by the authors of some publications. By the end of May, 37 foreign television organizations expressed their interest inthe programs offered by Yugoslav radio and television. These are "The Creation of Tito's Yugoslavia," "Yugoslavia" and some other programs. According to registrations so far, some 230 foreign journalists will cover the 12th congress. The congress documents will be translated into four world languages.

AMBASSADOR CALLS ON GEORGES MARCHAIS IN PARIS

AU111426 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] Paris -- Dusan Popovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Paris, has called on Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party and discussed with him the internal development of the two countries. Views were also exchanged on the international activity of the French Communist Party and the LCY and about their mutual cooperation.

Marchais informed Ambassador Popovski that he will lead his party's delegation to the congress of Yugoslav communists.

MILITARY INDUSTRY FIGURES DISCLOSED TO PRESS

LD112022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav military industry at present supplies the Yugoslav People's Army with 70 per cent of its armaments and equipment and will be able to provide 80 per cent of its requirements by 1985. Owing to its successful performance in recent time, the Yugoslav military industry is not only largely contributing to the army's independence, but is also becoming increasingly a significant factor in stabilising the Yugoslav economy.

Disclosing the figures at a press conference, Assistant Yugoslav Secretary for National Defence General Veljko Kadijevic stressed that Yugoslavia had arrangements with 48 states in the military-economic field. Yugoslavia has concluded capital development projects totalling 6.2 billion dollars. Yugoslav experts are studying 70 other projects, at least one-quarter of which, worth some 2.5 billion dollars, should be realised over the next two years, General Kadijevic said.

About [figure indistinct] per cent of the contracted amount will go to the country's treasury, Generan Kadijevic said. Forty work organisations and some 100 contractors are engaged in the realisation of the contracted projects.

The Yugoslav military industry is able to achieve this result above allowing to its highly efficient production and work organisation.

The Yugoslavia People's Army has three large institutes, the Army Institute, the Air Force Institute and the Naval Institute which employ over 3000 experts including 50 doctors of science. All three institutes maintain contact with similar institutions in 15 countries throughout the world and all major scientific institutions in the country are engaged on projects for the Yugoslav People's Army.

BILATERAL TALKS ON TRADE WITH U.S. CONTINUE

AU131703 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 82 p 8

[Z. Todorovic report]

[Summary] Dubrovnik, 8 Jun -- Two topics were at the center of attention at a meeting of American and Yugoslav businessmen which continued in Dubrovnik today. The working group for development of trade predominantly discussed the need for a greater expansion of Yugoslav exports, while experts for financial-banking cooperation met behind "closed doors" with no journalists present.

Last November Yugoslav businessmen set themselves an ambitious plan of exports to the United States this year worth $700 million. However, according to Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, the implementation of this plan is far below expectations. In the first 5 months of this year we exported various goods worth $135 million to the U.S. market and imported equipment, producer goods and other products worth $385 million. This disproportion in trade draws attention to the very serious situation in the economic relations between the two countries.

Representatives of the Yugoslav metalworking industry are making efforts to conclude new business deals, but all this is insufficient in view of the enormous American demand. American partners reproach the Yugoslavs for insufficient offers and old-fashioned business methods. Americans demand all kinds of metal products and turbines for powerplants on small rivers. A contract on a joint venture in the slaughter industry worth $17 million was signed between the Krajina agricultural combine of Bihac and the Epstein engineering export of Chicago. Yugoslavia could also export more canned meat to the United States. It is planned to export canned meat worth $70 million this year.

There is also great demand for other products in the United States, but it is increasingly more difficult to sell textiles and readymade clothing there. This year we plan to export readymade clothing worth $25 million.

Furniture sales in the United States is currently stagnated because of reduced housing construction. Nonetheless, we plan to export furniture worth $125 million this year and $200 million in 1985. We also plan to export sports clothing worth $60 million and leather shoes worth $10 million. Yugoslav crystal glass is in great demand in the United States and our export of this glass to the United States this year will be worth $30 million. In addition, gold jewelry worth $10 million and tobacco worth $30 million will be exported to the United States this year.

At the meeting of businessmen it was again said that we do not know the American market well enough and that in certain areas of the United States we are not present at all. American businessmen invited Yugoslav colleagues to come to the United States to study the market.

CULAFIC INTERVIEWED ON 12TH LCY CONGRESS

LD112040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 12th LCY Congress is the first since the victory of the revolution and the creation of Socialist Yugoslavia in whose work Josip Broz Tito will not take part. Precisely for this reason it is our duty to continue, with full responsibility, the great work which Tito left us and to incorporate and [word indistinct] Tito's message in our struggle for socialism and socialist self-management. The League of Communists marches firmly along Tito's and our path. The greatest attention must be paid to the further dynamic development of self-management, to strengthening the role and influence of direct producers and associated labor as a whole as the basic exponents of progress and self-managing integration of society. This was stressed by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his interview with the 12 June issue of MELENCI from the place of the same name in Banat. MELENCI is the only periodical published by a local community in our country.

Speaking of the tasks which face the League of Communists, Culafic also mentioned the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

What is at stake, he stressed, is not merely the duration of the mandate but the need to develop, in line with our delegate system, active work and responsibility at all levels of social organization and implementation of the LCY's leading ideopolitical role in society. Therefore, it is necessary to deepen democratic relations in the LCY itself. In this way its ability to initiate and (?directly) encourage the development of self-managing democracy in society and to be continuously confirmed as the factor of consciousness of the working people, organized on the basis of self-management, and as the motivating force of their socialist and [word indistinct] action, will be strengthened.

We must be realistic in our expectations of the 12th LCY Congress, Culafic warned. Nobody, not even the congress, has or can have a "magic wand" with which to resolve immediately all the very complex problems which we face, in particular the economic problems. The congress should determine the long-term economic stabilization program's political foundations.

We can only achieve this stabilization with the further development and deepening of self-management. This means, he noted, that we must ensure to the fullest possible extent the objective conditions in which everyone lives from his work and spends what he has.

Special attention will certainly be paid at the congress to the further development of the political system of socialist self-management. The congress must indicate the need for the faster development of self-management and the more effective removal of the causes of stagnation in the development of self-management relations. The precongress preparations show that special attention must be paid to the question of the further development of intranational relations. The League of Communists, Dobroslav Culafic stressed, is historically responsible for the constant promotion of intranational relations on the basis of full respect for national peculiarities, the equality of all nations and nationalities and the genuine affirmation of national interests, and for the strengthening of socialist self-management togetherness based on the interests of the working class.

What can we expect from the 12th LCY Congress regarding the SFRY's international position? Culafic was asked.

Our policy of nonalignment is an important and integral part of our socialist self-management system on whose further development our domestic capability depends, and consequently the further effective operation of the SFRY at the international level. Therefore, Culafic stressed, we cannot and must not expect the congress to make any change in our strategic orientation. The main directions of our policy at the foreign political level are well known. They are the policy of independence and nonalignment, which we established with Tito and shall continue to implement consistently.

In the conversation the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then went on to answer more questions on domestic policy.

In my view, practice has refuted forecasts and speculation by reactionary circles in the West -- and not only by them -- of possible deviations after Tito. It is important for us to perceive the problems and look for ways of solving them. However, Culafic warned, the League of Communists is not sufficiently mobile and is not carrying out its role consistently. The League of Communists, as the leading ideopolitical vanguard of the working class, can successfully realize its role only if it is truly the vanguard of the working class and fights for its current and historic interests. We must, he stressed, constantly clear up ideological questions and wage an ideological battle -- both in the League of Communists and in society -- for the clarification of complex problems of social development and contradictions which inevitable accompany it.

Having dealt with the need to strengthen the place and role of the basic organization in the League of Communists, the need consistently to implement the principle of democratic centralism in the League of Communists, and with certain other questions, Culafic turned to the influence of the League of Cummunists on cadre policy in society. It may sound strange, he said, in view of the more broadly accepted feeling to the contrary, but I think the influence of the League of Communists on cadre policy is not sufficient, or in certain individual cases it is not correct. One the one hand, social agreements on cadre policy are adopted all over the place with the result that in certain environments the League of Communists leaves [words indistinct]. On the other hand, action is often taken in the name of the League of Communists but in essence individuals or groups are merely realizing their interests in the name of the party.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF CADRE POLICY ENCOURAGED

AU131613 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 82 p 2

[Slobodan Vujica article: "New Men Coming, But Old Group Remains"]

[Excerpts] The elections held in the League of Communists, as well as for the highest leaderships in the republics and provinces, have been accompanied by contradictory commentaries.

Some people note with satisfaction that a "new breakthrough in the cadre renewal" has been made, as well as "a new achievement in the democratization of the cadre policy." However, other people note that no serious breakthrough has been achieved in making politics less professional and that the posts continue to be held according to the principle of "rotation."

Let us see what the figures show.

Here are some data. Of 133 members of the new Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina, 53 are "old" members, while the remaining members are "new" (in most cases elected for the first time to this forum). Of 19 members elected from this republic to the LCY Central Committee, 7 are "new' members.

These data (and the situation is similar in other republics and provinces) eloquently show that rather many new people were elected to the new party leaderships. Statistics also show that among new members there are considerable people "from the rank and file" and many more workers who are direct producers.

The renewal of cadres is even greater in the communal leaderships.

Responsibility of the Rank and Rile

It is also not disputable that a much wider circle of people participated in the nomination of candidates and in adopting the final list of candidates. Nonetheless, not infrequently consultations were held within the republican and communal leaderships. The basic organizations and members in general were insufficiently included in the nomination process. For this reason one could hear the comment "the old, previous leaderships elected the new ones."

It is in this practice that one must seek the reason for the comment heard from the congress rostrum which in its way points to weaknesses. This comment, briefly said, reads: We must make the grassroots interested and responsible for implementing the cadre policy.

A broader analysis of the elections in the League of Communists, as well as those in the delegate assemblies, would indisputably demonstrate important positive changes. However, this analysis would also confirm that no vital breakthrough has yet been made in implementing certain important principles of the cadre policy, particularly when what is involved is making the leaderships less professional. There are rare examples, particularly on "higher" levels, of people who after their term of office has expired, after they have performed their task at a certain post, returned to the post from which they came. Not infrequently the functions continue to be performed according to the principle of "rotation," from one post to another, from a "lower"post to a "higher" one.

It is precisely for this reason that a new impetus for a democratization of the cadre policy is expected from the 12th LCY Congress, for the further affirmation of exchangeability. For, precisely by developing democracy, the League of Communists has been overcoming all difficulties and responding to the challenges of time.

VUCITRN LC COMMITTEES ASSESS EVENTS OF 27-29 MAY

Municipal Committee

LD121530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Vucitrn, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- The municipal committee of the League of Communists of Vucitrn has assessed the events in the village of Gojbulja and determined ideopolitical measures and tasks. The statement issued in connection with this event in Gojbulja reads, among other things:

The municipal committee of the League of Communists has arrived at the conclusion that during shooting practice by the pupils of the second-year class of the Muharem Bektesi Secondary Education Center in Vicitrn at a place called "Gorolje," near the village of Gojbulja, on 27, 28 and 29 May, there were no organized hostile demonstrations, although individuals did make nationalist attacks and behaved in an insulting manner.

The municipal committee assessed that some individuals and also some public media tendentiously exaggerated this event and alarmed the public, while others tried tendentiously to minimize the event as if nothing had happened.

It has been established that the Muharem Bektesi Secondary Education Center did not carry out the necessary political preparations in good time and did not undertake the necessary measures connected with the shooting practice. The sociopolitical organizations of the municipality and the villages, and the local communities of Gojbulja were not informed. The arranged return (?of the participants) in the shooting practice was not observed and groups of pupils, with their teachers -- and some without them -- were allowed to ride on three tractors, in cars, on bicycles and by other means, which enabled other people to join with the pupils.

The municipal committee also assessed that the sociopolitical organizations of Gojbulja village failed in their duty because they did not (?inform) the municipal organs about the pupils' behavior in good time.

It is unacceptable that only newspaper journalists from outside Kosovo should have been informed about the meeting of the SAWP village branch, with the public media of the province being excluded.

The municipal committee assessed that the discussion on the events at the meetings of the basic organizations of the (?educational) subjects in the Muharem Bektesi Secondary Education Center has shown poor critical approach, bias, a defensive attitude and attempts by individuals to shift the entire blame of the inhabitants of Gojbulja village. It especially emphasized the ideopolitical weakness of the party organization to self-critically realize the shortcomings and omissions by its members; thus prolonged and hampered the determination of the true situation. It also noted weaknesses in the way the shooting practice and the behavior of the pupils was organized.

At the meetings of the party organization and the SAWP section of Gojbulja village, individuals also showed bias, lack of objectivity and irresponsibility, without any self-criticism. Individuals tendentiously exaggerated the event which, together with the uncritical treatment it received in some public media, misinformed the wide public. Some journalists especially contributed to this. They even incited and encouraged certain individuals.

Noting that need to deepen the ideopolitical dfferentiation in the organization of the League of Communists in the secondary education center and in Gojbulja village, the municipal committee of the League of Communists of Vucitrn adopted party measures and recommended self-managing organs to undertake other measures against certain individuals. A final party warning was given to Emin Fejza, director of the Muharem Bektesi center; Rahim Percuku, chairman of the action conference of the League of Communists in this school; Ferat Percuku, deputy director; Saip Azemi, in charge of the shooting practice; teachers Mirkovic, secretary of the Ljubisa Radosavljevic party organization in Gojbulja. It was proposed to give final warning to Safronije Mirkovic and to relieve him of his duty as member of the Presidium of the local SAWP conference of Gojbulja. It was also proposed that Emin Fejza, director of the center, should be relieved of his post; that Rahim Percuku should be relieved of his duty as chairman of the action conference; and that if possible, Dragan Mirkovic should be transferred to another working post.

Communal Committee

AU121444 Pristina Domestic Service in Albania 1800 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Summary] At today's meeting, the Vucitrn communal committee of the League of Communists held an extended meeting on the incidents in the village of Gojbulja, and determined the ideopolitical measures and the tasks of the League of Communists in this commune. The report issued states that the meeting was preceded by a detailed 10-day discussion of the incident by the basic organizations of the League of Communists, the self-defense committee, the SAWP basic organizations, the party organization of the Muharem Bektesi secondary school and numerous meetings of the communal committee of the League of Communists. It also followed intensive ideopolitical work by all League of Communist organizations in the commune.

Meanwhile, a commission of the Executive Council of the commune's assembly also concluded its work, presenting an assessment of the incident in the village of Gojbulja and of the damage caused. The meeting examined all the pertinent material and came to the conclusion that in this connection various sociopolitical organizations failed to function properly and failed to inform the communal organs about the behavior of the students, so that the matter was discussed 4 days afterward. One of the students involved shouted the slogan "Kosovo republic." It has not been proven however, that other hostile slogans were also shouted. The damage caused was estimated at 150 dinars.

The committee also came to the conclusion that there was unilateralism during the discussions held about the incidents by the authorities of the Muharem Bektesi secondary school, as well as unjustified defense of the perpetrators and efforts by some individuals to influence the inhabitants of the village of Gojbulja. However, the school's basic organization examined this attitude in a proper spirit of self-criticism. Unilateralism, nonobjectivity, irresponsibility and lack of self-criticism was also noticed in the meetings held about the incident by the basic organization of the League of Communists in the village. The committee also criticized some journalists for exaggerating the nature of the incidents. It stressed that political differentiation must be deepened in the basic organizations of the commune to combat all manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, opportunism and all other negative phenomena weakening the ideopolitical leadership of the League of Communists.

The Vucitrn communal committee of the League of Communists adopted party measures against individuals and recommended other measures to be adopted against some other individuals by the self-management and other organs.

KOSOVO COMMUNISTS PLAN NEW POLITICAL OFFENSIVE

AU121626 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Kosovo communists will continue their strong political offensive to prevent hostile activities. Harsh measures will be taken against those who are guilty of hostile activities. Party penalties have been issued to the participants in the recent events in Gojbulja. The Milincic family in Samodreza will continue to live and work in their village.

Milisav Milic presents a political review of Kosovo:

At today's consultative meeting with presidents of the communal committees of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the appraisal was once again repeated that the political and security situation is stabilizing more and more. As was stated, this is confirmed among other things by daily actions and manifestations throughout the province in which large numbers of youth, working people and citizens participate. However, for the League of Communists of Kosovo and all other progressive forces there can be no time for relaxing. Various examples show that the enemies continue to be active and are trying to reorganize themselves and renew their forces. The Albanian irredentist activity is asserting itself through individual vandalism, destruction of material goods, desecration of tombstones, impudent attacks on individual citizens and other shameless forms of hostile activity.

For this reason the League of Communists must launch a new and even more intensive ideological-political offensive which will completely prevent enemy activity. Speaking about this, Sinan Hasani, president of the provincial committee presidium of the League of Communists, advocated a further and complete unmasking of the ideological platform of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and public stigmatization and boycott of members of illegal organizations and groups. At the same time Hasani insisted on consistency in the ideological-political differention, and on excluding opportunists from the ranks of members.

It was especially stressed at the consultative meeting that it is necessary to continue to improve the effectiveness and responsibility of the prosecution and justice organs in uncovering and taking measures against the promoters of hostile activities and vandalism. The recent events in Gojbulja near Vucitrn also show the need for more effective action.

PRISTINA LAW FACULTY WARNED AGAINST OPPORTUNISM

LD112110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The law faculty in Pristina today marked its 20th anniversary. At the formal session of the self-managing organs of this, one of the oldest higher education establishments in Kosovo, which was attended by Sinah Hasani, Azem Vlasi, Imer Pulja, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Dimitrije Tasic, Maj Gen Fadilj Curanoli and other prominent officials of the province and of the university, as well as representatives of all the law faculties in the country, letters of thanks were handed to individuals and institutions most deserving for the founding and work of the faculty as well as monetary prizes to the best students.

Speaking about the struggle of the League of Communists and progressive forces for the elimination of enemy activity, LCY Central Committee member Ali Sukrija noted that the ideopolitical differentiation at Pristina University has not progressed sufficiently either in breadth or in depth. Nobody should forget that the counterrevolutionary actions and demonstrations started from the university and that the enemy does not rest. The League of Communists and the Socialist Youth Federation at the university are still not operating in a sufficiently organized, comprehensive, resolute and concrete manner in the struggle for the differentiation. It is true that a number of cadres from the ranks of teachers and students had from the very beginning committed themselves to the struggle against the counterrevolution and that others too have joined them in the meantime. But apart from formal declarations and silent approval of our clear attitudes, a number of them still continue either to reject or avoid any kind of personal commitment to exposing the ideology of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and even less to participate in the concrete struggle against its inspirers and exponents. Such behavior is grist to the mill of nationalists and represents, after more than a year, not merely opportunism but giving in to nationalists, Sukrija said.

VLASI SPEAKS ON NATIONALISM AT PRISTINA SEMINAR

AU121451 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Summary] The communal committee of the League of Communists of Pristina organized an ideopolitical seminar for the secretaries of the basic organizations. Azem Vlasi, Nebi Gashi and others spoke at the seminar, which is continuing.

Speaking about the duties of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the development of intranational relations, Azem Vlasi said that the League of Communists has a single stand on this and that the struggle for the development of intranational relations means total involvement by all progressive forces. In connection with nationalism, Azem Vlasi stated that its dangers are very apparent, as was shown by last year's events in the province. All peoples and nationalities must therefore combat it energetically and primarily within their own ranks.

Speaking about the development of the cultural values of a people or nationality, Azem Vlasi said that it is always necessary to distinguish between what is national and what is dangerous and nationalist. We must keep our eyes open and not allow nationalists to misuse our national symbols.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC SITUATION DETERIORATES FURTHER

AU112040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 82 p 4

[S.H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 9 Jun -- The economic trends in the first 4 months of this year and a report on implementing Kosovo's planned balance of payments position in the January-April period of this year were the two most important topics in the discussion at today's joint session of the presidium of the economic chamber and the executive committee of the self-managing interest community for economic relations with foreign countries chaired by Uros Seslija.

The current economic trends in the province not only have not improved as compared with the first 3 months of this year but, as was stressed at the session, the tendency of a further deterioration of these trends continued in April and May. Thus, in the April-May period industrial production increased by merely 0.8 percent as compared with the same period last year, and is 5.9 percent lower than planned by the resolution. Of the total number of 31 industrial branches, 20 industrial branches achieved a lower production than last year and considerably lower than planned for this year.

UNFAVORABLE ECONOMIC TRENDS CONTINUE IN SERBIA

AU132125 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Dragan Radevic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 9 Jun -- The most vital characteristics of economic operations in Serbia this year are that the unfavorable tendencies of last year continue this year, while in certain sectors, such as in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, distribution of income and efficiency of economic operations, the situation has changed for the worse since last year.

"Industrial production in Serbia as a whole increased 4.1 percent, while in Serbia proper, without the two socialist autonomous provinces, the physical volume of industrial production increased 4.4 percent in the first 4 months of this year as compared with the same period last year, and this is less than planned. In Vojvodina, industrial production decreased by 0.4 percent and in Kosovo 0.6 percent. Due to a somewhat more dynamic growth of exports in May, exports in the January-May period showed a nominal increase of 4.8 percent, to the convertible currency area an increase of merely 1.37 percent, while exports to the clearing system area increased by 9 percent."

This was stated by Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, at a session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia.

Ikonic said that additional measures have been taken in Serbia to increase exports to the convertible currency area. Some 14 billion dinars have been allocated to stimulate exports. Reduced exports to the convertible currency area have also led to difficulties in ensuring imported raw materials, producer goods and consumer goods.

The market supply situation is not satisfactory. Measures will be taken to ensure the necessity quantities of the basic agricultural food products. Measures have also been taken to import the needed quantities of flour, sugar and edible oil and to a smaller degree to obtain them from the commodity reserves.

In the first months of this year, the economy was favorably supplied with energy. However, there were difficulties in the supply of oil derivatives. In the January-April period, consumption of oil derivatives in Serbia was 8.8 percent higher than planned.

Ikonic also spoke about estimates for this year's wheat harvest and planned purchase of market surpluses.

Nikola Ljubicic said that it would be much better to keep our economy busy producing products rather than to import them.

The Central Committee Presidium decided that it is necessary to organize meetings with presidents of the communal assemblies and the communal committees of the League of Communists to determine tasks which should be implemented in the party and self-managing organs. To review the situation in the economy, a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia will be held on 24 July.

BAKARIC LEAVES HOSPITAL, WILL RECUPERATE AT HOME

LD141246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Zagreb, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Zagreb military hospital today after an operation. Further recuperation and treatment will continue at home.

UZBEK SSR DELEGATION VISITS MACEDONIA

LD132226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Skopje, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Trajko Apostolovski, president of the Skopje city assembly, today received a delegation of the Uzbek SSR which arrived this morning on a 4-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Inamzhon Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the delegation, and Apostolovski, held talks on cooperation, particularly between the twinned cities of Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR, and Skopje. The existing contacts between the two cities were assessed positively and possibilities for further cooperation between Skopje and Tashkent pointed out.

Members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the development of the Macedonian capital, particularly the progress achieved in the years following the catastrophic earthquake in July 1963. Trajko Apostolovski, president of the city assembly, also pointed out the significance of the aid which the government and the people of the USSR extended to the Macedonian capital in its rehabilitation and reconstruction.